

BLACK'S
GUIDE
TO
GLOUCESTER
SHIRE.



Wm. S. S. S.

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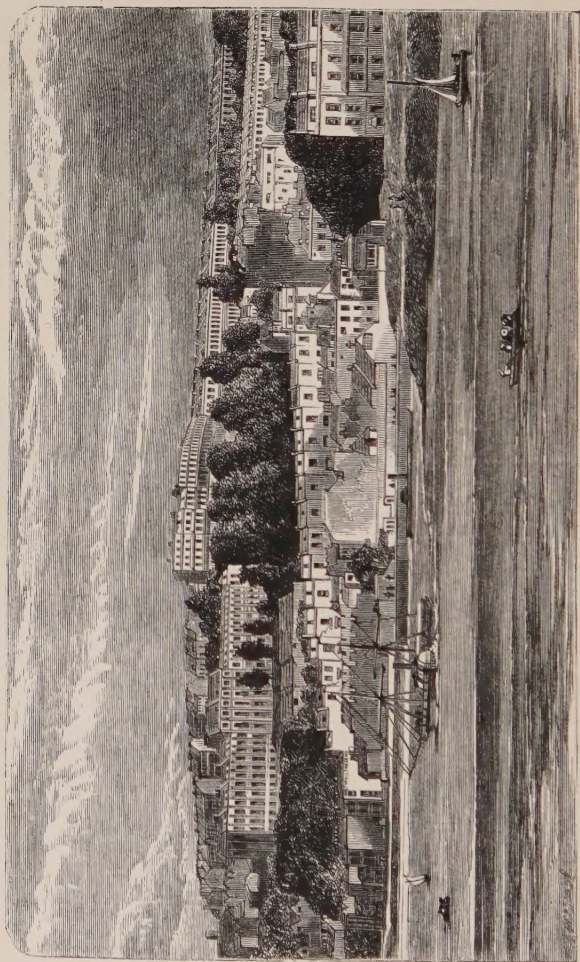
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CLIFTON.

BLACK'S GUIDE
TO
GLOUCESTERSHIRE

WITH A MAP OF THE COUNTY
PLANS OF BRISTOL AND CHELTENHAM, AND CHART
OF BRISTOL AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY

FIFTH EDITION



ARMS OF CITY OF BRISTOL

EDINBURGH
ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK
1879

PREFACE.



IN this Guide to Gloucestershire the alphabetical arrangement of description is adopted for the convenience of tourists.

This method is modified so far as to be applied only to places of some prominent importance. For if all the towns and hamlets were arranged under the same rule the work would assume the uninteresting form of a dictionary or gazetteer. The plan followed, therefore, is to group localities of minor importance in the "Vicinity" of those more important places, separately described, to which by their position they may be naturally referred. This principle of arrangement, it is hoped, will be sufficient to enable the tourist readily to turn up such places, even without the aid of the very full index at the end of the volume.

The work has been carefully compiled with every endeavour to secure accuracy. As, however, it is almost inevitable that a writer describing a county so extensive as Gloucestershire should be guilty of errors and omissions, corrections from residents or tourists are invited, and will be duly acknowledged by the publishers.

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GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF THE COUNTY.

THE County of Gloucester lies in the south-west of England, part of its boundary-line being marked by the river Severn, here widening into the Bristol Channel. Its outline forms an irregular ellipse, the extreme length of which is nearly 70 miles, and the greatest breadth 40. It is bordered by the counties of Hereford, Worcester, Warwick, Oxford, Wilts, and Somerset. The boundary-line is almost wholly arbitrary, being at very few points indicated by the natural features of the country. The surface of the county is greatly diversified, presenting in succession the scenery of hill, valley, and forest. These several parts of the county indicate different geological formations. The Cotswold Hills belong to the lower division of the oolitic system ; the vale district rests on the lias formation ; and the Forest of Dean, as well as the south-west corner of the county, is a coalfield, the former being encircled by an elevated border of carboniferous limestone and old red sandstone. Fossils are very numerous in these formations, and there are various natural and artificial sections which enable the geologist to

prosecute his researches to some purpose. The more remarkable eminences are—Cleeve Cloud, or Cleeve Hill, near Cheltenham, 1081 feet; Leckhampton Hill, 978; Birdlip Hill, 969; Painswick Hill, 929; Breedon Hill, 919; and Stinchcomb Hill, 725. The principal rivers are the Severn, Wye, Upper and Lower Avon, and Thames. The vale districts are remarkable for their fertility, and for the early maturity of their agricultural produce. The Cotswold Hills are noted for their fine breed of sheep.

The early history of Gloucestershire is soon told. It is generally agreed that its name is derived from *Caer Glowe*, signifying the “fair city,” which was originally applied to the county town. Under the Roman sway the county was divided, one portion being included in the province of *Britannia Prima*, whilst the remainder formed part of *Britannia Secunda*. The City of Gloucester, then designated *Glevum*, was an important military station, and Cirencester was the principal city, as appears from the great quantity of Roman remains in its vicinity. These divisions of the county were broken up by Constantine, and the whole included in the province called *Flavia Cæsariensis*. Under the Saxon sway Gloucester was included in the kingdom of Mercia. Before the Norman invasion the people of this county were distinguished for their prowess and bravery in arms, and were remarkable for the share they took in the subjugation of Wales. When the Conqueror came over, he pursued here the same policy as in other parts of the kingdom, dispossessing many of the old

Saxon nobility and bestowing their estates on his followers. The more noted of the old Saxons are mentioned in connection with their castles and manors in other parts of this work. This county had its share of the commotions and troubles of subsequent times. At Berkeley Castle King Edward II. was murdered (1327); and at a later date (1471) Tewkesbury is noted in history as the scene of a sanguinary battle between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which the Lancastrians were defeated, and the youthful Prince Edward, with his mother Margaret, taken prisoners—the former being soon after cruelly murdered by the Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III.) and his brother the Duke of Clarence. During the unhappy reign of Charles I. very many skirmishes were fought in this county by the contending parties, especially at Bristol, Cirencester, Gloucester, and Tewkesbury. The latter place was on more than one occasion garrisoned for the king, but by some means lost. The history of subsequent times has not presented many outstanding facts of importance, being mostly occupied with the details of the growth of the cloth manufacture and other branches of industry. A dreadful riot occurred at Bristol in the year 1831, amid the Reform Bill excitement, resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property.

Gloucestershire has numerous remains of the work of its earlier inhabitants. There are British barrows and fortifications in various parts of the county; in some places, as at Cirencester, occupied and altered by

the Romans. Various Roman roads pass through the county, and can be traced with tolerable ease in parts of their course. The chief of these are—Ikenild Street, entering the county at Eastleach, and proceeding westward to Cirencester and Aust Passage, the *Trajectus Augusti* of Ptolemy; Ermin Street, supposed to have led from Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, to Gloucester, then to Cirencester and Cricklade, whence it passed onwards to Southampton; the Foss Way, entering the county at Lemington and passing through Moreton-in-the-Marsh to Stow-on-the-Wold, and thence pretty well marked near Northleach, crossing the Coln at Foss Bridge, and joining Ikenild Street a little to the east of Cirencester. In some of the oldest churches in the county antiquarians profess to find Saxon work; but though they are possibly right in one or two cases, there can be no doubt that most of the rude early circular architecture which they claim as Saxon is Early Norman. Of this order of architecture there are numerous beautiful examples in the cathedrals of Gloucester and Bristol, the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, the Castle of Berkeley, etc. Subsequent styles are well represented by various other churches and castles.

Many eminent persons were born in this county. The Lords de Berkeley, and other early proprietors of castles and manors, acquitted themselves for the most part as good soldiers of the king and pious sons of the church. Their history is given with much prolixity by the old county historians, but contains nothing of sufficient importance to be reproduced here. The following are

some of the chief names, taken chronologically :—Robert of Gloucester, a rhyming chronicler in the latter part of the 11th century ; Alexander Ales, or Hales, the “Irrefragable Doctor,” died 1245 ; Edward Fox, bishop of Hereford, “the principal pillar of the Reformation as to the managery of the political and prudential part thereof,” died 1538 ; Sebastian Cabot, first discoverer of America, 1477-1557 ; Sir Ralph Butler, Lord Treasurer of England in the reign of Henry VI. ; Sir William Winter, Vice-Admiral of England, who rendered various gallant services against the French and Spanish, died about the end of the 16th century ; Sir Thomas Overbury, an elegant miscellaneous writer, poisoned in the Tower of London through the machinations of the Earl of Rochester, 1613 ; Sebastian Benefield, an eminent divine, 1559-1630 ; William Cartwright, poet, 1611-1643 ; John Taylor, the water poet, 1580-1654 ; Edward Fisher, author of the *Marrow of Modern Divinity*—a work, the republication of which excited a fierce controversy, called the “Marrow Controversy,” in the Church of Scotland—died about the middle of the 17th century ; Clement Barksdale, author of a *Life of Grotius*, and many other works, 1609-1687 ; Sir Robert Atkyns, author of a *History of Gloucestershire*, 1621-1711 ; Thomas Chatterton, the poet, 1752-1770 ; John Lightfoot, the distinguished botanist, died 1788 ; Robert Southey, the poet, 1774-1843 ; and Rev. John Eagles, the “sketcher,” 1784-1855.

The area of Gloucestershire is 804,977 statute acres, and the population 534,640 ; being 252,593 males, and 282,047 females. There are 101,474 inhabited houses ;

5966 uninhabited ; and 1018 building. The increase since last census has been 48,870 persons, or 10 per cent. The total increase since 1801 is 113 per cent. The parliamentary representation consists of 13 members, of whom 2 are returned by the Eastern, and 2 by the Western division of the county, 2 by each of the cities of Gloucester and Bristol, 2 by the town of Stroud, and 1 for each of the boroughs of Cheltenham, Cirencester, and Tewkesbury. Ecclesiastically this county is in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, possesses 2 cities, 28 market-towns, and about 250 parishes.

The principal manufactures are :—Woollen cloths, occupying 2655 males, and 3765 females ; silk, 193 males 923 females ; cotton, 323 males, 480 females ; calico printing and dyeing, 6 males, 390 females ; flax, 58 males, 68 females. The farmers are 3910 males and 266 females ; and the agricultural labourers, 24,536 males and 2555 females, exclusive of 887 indoor female servants in farm-houses. There are 2639 coal miners, 5 copper miners, 319 iron miners, and 205 miners whose special work is not stated. Of manufactures in metals—Iron employs 606 men ; boilers, 176 ; nails, 285 ; ships, boats, and their appurtenances employ 719 men ; and there are 2224 seamen. 8049 women are milliners, 2175 shirtmakers, 2115 tailors, and 1730 bootmakers.

The county is traversed, and communication afforded with all parts of the kingdom, by the lines of the Great Western and Midland Railways, both of which are admirably conducted

BRISTOL.

HOTELS : *City* or *White Lion*, Broad Street ; *Royal* (L.L.Co.), College Green ; *Montague*, Kingsdown. There are numerous Hotels in CLIFTON (which see, p. 29).

From London, 118½ miles ; Gloucester, 37½ ; Birmingham, 94 ; Edinburgh, 392.

BRISTOL is situated on the banks of the river Avon, about eight miles from its mouth, in the Bristol Channel. Its position is favourable both for health and picturesqueness, as it is built on six or seven low hills, with intermediate valleys. The lower and older portions of the city are close and crowded ; but the newer streets, and the charming suburb of Clifton, have been built with every attention to beauty and sanitary requirements. Part of the city is in Somersetshire ; but it enjoys the dignity of an independent county, having received a charter conferring that privilege from Edward III.

There can be no doubt that Bristol is a place of great antiquity. Its ancient name was *Caer Odor*, meaning the city of the chasm, or deep river channel, referring to the physical features of the bed of the Avon, at the point where it passes the city. Chatterton derives its present name from Brictric, the last king of Wessex, who died in 800. It is more probable, how-

ever, that Bristol is simply a literal Saxon translation of the ancient British name, Bric corresponding to Odor, and the affix stow to the prefix caer. Bricstow in course of time came to be changed into Bristol, the modern designation. From the importance of the position, there can be little doubt that the Romans had a settlement here, though they have not left the marked traces of themselves which are to be found in many other localities. Florence of Worcester informs us that Harold set sail from this city to invade Wales. In Domesday Book Bristol is mentioned as a walled town possessing a castle, and rated to the king at one hundred and ten silver marks. Both the castle and town must have been well defended. In the time of Stephen it is said the walls, which were above a mile in circumference, varied from 12 to 25 feet in thickness. The first governor of the castle was an ancestor of the present family of Berkeley. This massive structure, after being repeatedly besieged, was demolished by the forces under the command of Oliver Cromwell, and that so effectually, that at the present day scarcely any of its parts remain. The ancient city, the walls of which are still in existence, stood almost in the centre of the present one. A convent of the order of St. Augustine formerly flourished here, the church of which was formed into a cathedral at the Dissolution, when Bristol first became the seat of a bishop. It has since been united by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to the see of Gloucester, under the style of Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. During the eighteenth century the city

flourished by means of its great trade with foreign countries, although it was not till the commencement of the present century that its docks and warehouses for shipping and commerce were opened. It sustained great damage in the year 1831 by a dreadful riot, in which property to the value of nearly two hundred thousand pounds was destroyed, including many of the public buildings of the city.

Bristol is the birthplace of a number of eminent persons. Sebastian Cabot was born here about the year 1477. It was from this port that he sailed in 1497 on the expedition that resulted in the first discovery of the continent of America. He died about the year 1557. Edward Colston, the philanthropist, was born here in 1636, and died in 1721. Sir William Draper, the antagonist of "Junius," was born in 1721, and died in 1787. John Lewis, the antiquary, author of a "History of John Wickliffe," "History of the Abbey Church of Faversham," etc., was born in 1675, and died in 1746. Sir N. W. Wraxall, an indefatigable traveller and historical writer, was born in 1751, and died in 1831. Thomas Chatterton, the poet, was born in Bristol in 1752, and poisoned himself in London in 1770. Robert Southey, poet-laureate, was born here in 1774, and died in 1843. The Rev. John Eagles, "scholar, painter, and poet," author of "The Sketcher," and translator of Homer's Hymns, was born in 1784, and died in 1855.

The situation of Bristol is highly favourable for the development of trade and commerce ; and the growth

of the city in population and in industrial pursuits has corresponded with its natural advantages. At the census of 1871 the city had a population of 182,552, and 27,536 inhabited houses, showing an increase over the previous census of 28,459 persons and 3934 houses. The imports and exports are very considerable, the duties on them being said to amount to upwards of a million sterling annually. Bristol is more noted for the number and variety of its manufactures than for the extent to which any special branch is carried. There are cotton-works, sugar-refineries, shipbuilding-yards, potteries, glass-works, vitriol manufactories, iron-foundries, distilleries, a patent-shot manufactory, and many others of less importance. Bristol trades with the West Indies, Mauritius, France, Spain, Portugal, America, and Australia. It has also a considerable trade with Ireland. Steam-packets regularly ply between this port and various points on the Irish, English, and Scotch coasts. There is, in addition, railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. The town is well supplied with newspapers, two being published daily and six weekly.

The city is divided, for municipal purposes, into ten wards ; and its government is vested in a corporation consisting of a mayor, sixteen alderman, and forty-eight councillors. In conjunction with Clifton and smaller suburbs, Bristol returns two members to Parliament.

BRISTOL CATHEDRAL stands first in importance among the public buildings. It is situated on the south side

of College Green, a fine open area shaded with lime-trees, a short distance west from the "Swivel Bridge," and is open free to the public daily. This interesting edifice owes its origin to Robert Fitzharding, Lord of Berkeley, who, about the year 1142, founded here a monastery for Augustinian canons, and at a later period joined the fraternity, dying a monk in 1170. Subsequent Lords of Berkeley enriched the brotherhood, and as a reward got a resting-place within the church, and the due masses for their souls' peace when they died. In the 14th century this religious house was advanced to the dignity of a mitred abbey. It met the fate of all similar establishments in 1538, but was four years later erected into a bishopric, with a somewhat extensive jurisdiction. The most notable names in the list of the bishops of this see are those of Richard Fletcher, father of John Fletcher the dramatist, who was high in the favour of Queen Elizabeth, but having lost it on account of his second marriage, and been suspended from his episcopal functions, "seeking to lose his sorrow in a smock, died of the immoderate taking thereof;" Sir John Trelawny, one of "the seven bishops;" and Joseph Butler, author of the famous "Analogy of Religion."

This is one of the smallest cathedrals in England.* It has no nave. This part of the original structure is supposed by some to have been destroyed in the interval between the Dissolution and the restoration of

* The following are the main dimensions:—Length, 175 feet; breadth of transepts, 128; height of tower, 140.

the church as the cathedral of the diocese of Bristol ; while others are of opinion that it was removed by one of the Augustinian abbots, with the view of its being rebuilt—an intention which was frustrated by his death. The building consists of choir, with north and south aisles, and with two chapels (one of them having a vestibule or ante-chamber) on the south side, and one (the Lady Chapel) on the north side ; transepts, tower, chapter-house, and cloister. The great gateway, and the gateway to the abbot's lodgings, are the only other portions of the monastery which have been preserved. The architectural student will find in this cathedral specimens of all the different orders of Gothic architecture. Norman, both in its earlier and its transition stages, may be observed in the transepts, the tower-piers, the chapter-house, gateways, etc. The Lady Chapel is mostly Early English ; the choir, Decorated ; the tower and vaulting of the transepts, Perpendicular.

A good general view of the exterior may be obtained from the upper College Green. It is by no means imposing in point of size, and the details of its architecture need not long occupy the tourist. There is a good view of the tower and transepts from the Lower Green, on the south side.

The entrance is by a debased doorway under the end windows of the north transept. In the *Transepts* may be observed a good deal of the original Norman masonry, conjoined with Early English work. Among the monuments in the north transept deserving of mention are those to Jane and Anna Maria Porter, the novelists ;

to Mrs. Draper (Sterne's "Maria"); and the Rev. John Eagles, author of "The Sketcher." In the south transept are monuments to the poet Cowper's friend, Lady Hesketh, who died in 1807; to Bishop Butler, with an inscription by Southey; and to Mrs. Crawford, a piece of fine work by Chantrey. The north and west windows date from 1704 and 1710, and are, like the south window, of the Decorated style.

The piers of the tower are Norman in their lower part; but, like almost all the rest of the oldest work, they have been modified in accordance with later styles. The choir and its aisles are of the same height—an unusual feature in ecclesiastical architecture—and are entered from the transepts by lofty pointed arches. The vaulting of the roof of the aisles is a still more remarkable feature. An ingenious contrivance, in the shape of a horizontal transom, is thrown across the aisle between the capital of each choir pillar and the outer wall. These transoms are supported by arches springing from attached shafts on either side of the aisle, a lesser arch occupying the spandril on each side of the main one. Each transom rests on the points of three arches, and answers the purpose of a buttress, bringing the support of the external buttress on which it rests to the groining of the choir. This ingenious contrivance combines beauty and strength in a remarkable degree.

Entering the *South Aisle* of the choir from the transept, the *Newton Chapel* is on the right. The architecture here is Decorated, dating probably from the earlier part of the 14th century. Here there are

some rather fine monuments, coloured in the quaint fashion of the 17th century, to the memory of members of the Newton family, from which the chapel derives its name. In this chapel there is also a monument to Sir Richard Cradock, justice of the Common Pleas, who died in 1444; as well as monuments to Elizabeth Stanhope by Westmacott, and to Bishop Gray by Bailey. Within the next bay of this aisle, within a sepulchral recess in the wall, under a fine decorated arch, is the effigy of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1243. The figure is cross-legged, and clad in the long surcoat over a coat of mail. The hands are folded as in prayer; and a shield, with the Berkeley arms, is on the left side. In the next bay, under a similar recess, is the effigy of the second Maurice, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1281. In the next bay is the entrance to the *antechamber* to the Berkeley Chapel, the architecture of which is deserving of attention. There are three ogee arches on its south side, with niches between them, and having finely-sculptured foliage as their finials and ornamenting their spandrels. The vaulting of this chamber is altogether a piece of curious and beautiful work. The doorway leading from it into the Berkeley Chapel has the ammonite represented in its moulding. The *Berkeley Chapel* is conjectured to have been erected by Thomas de Berkeley, after the death of his wife in 1337. Here, too, there are some interesting architectural details in the soffetes of the windows, and on the capitals of some of the columns. There have been two altars against

the east wall, under the windows, as evidenced by their steps and piscinæ, which still remain. A partition or screen originally separated the two altars, dividing this part into two small chapels. The north wall is pierced with a sepulchral arch similar to those already noticed, under which is a beautiful altar-tomb to the memory of the second Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1321. This fine tomb is adorned with the arms of the families of Berkeley, Ferrers, and De Quincey. It is conjectured that the lower part of it, which is ornamented with beautiful foliage of the Early English style, is not a part of the original tomb. The Lord Berkeley here commemorated was a man of note in his day. He was twenty-eight times in the field in the service of his sovereign, and among his adventures was his being taken prisoner at the battle of Bannockburn.

Passing now into the *Chancel* at its eastern end, we have in the south wall another of those beautiful sepulchral recesses which are a peculiar feature of this cathedral. It contains the recumbent effigy of Abbot Newland, or "Nailheart," who died in 1515. The figure wears a mitre, and has by its side the pastoral staff. The rebus of the abbot's name of "Nailheart" may be observed on a shield, supported by angels at his feet. Abbot Newland built part of the transept; and this and other pious works procured for him the designation of "the Good Abbot." On a brass plate affixed to the wall here is an inscription copied exactly from the tombstone of Bishop Butler, on which it had become nearly illegible. It is as follows :—

H. S.

REVERENDUS ADMODUM IN CHRISTO PATER
JOSEPHUS BUTLER, L.L.D.,

HUJUSCE PRIMO DIOCESEOS

DEINDE DUNELMENSIS EPISCOPUS

QUALIS QUANTUSQUE VIR ERAT

SUA LIBENTISSIME AGNOVIT ETAS :

ET SIQUID PRÆSULI AUT SCRIPTORI AD FAMAM VALENT
MENS ALTISSIMA, INGENII PERSPICACIS ET SUBACTI VIS,
ANIMUSQUE PIUS, SIMPLEX, CANDIDUS, LIBERALIS,
MORTUI HAUD FACILE EVANESCET MEMORIA.

OBIIT BATHONIÆ,

XVI. KAL. JUL. MDCCLII.,

ANNOS NATUS LX.

JUXTA JACET.

In the next bay on this side, which is that farthest east, are three sedilia of modern construction, but after an ancient model. Beautifully-foliated canopies rise from shafts of red serpentine, the intervals between their finials being occupied by small statues of the four evangelists. The reredos, below the east window, is a piece of finely-sculptured tabernacle work, elaborately gilt and coloured. It was erected in 1839 in place of a wooden structure which was regarded as an eyesore by all persons of taste, and underwent some alterations in 1861. The east window fills the whole of the space above the reredos. It is a beautiful specimen of the pure Decorated, and consists of nine lights. The stained glass with which it is filled is very ancient, dating, according to Mr. Winston, from about 1320. Of course modern glass had to be used to supply the place of what had been destroyed from time to time ; but this has been done with much good taste, and the effect of

the whole is very fine. The window represents a stem of Jesse, the figures being enclosed in panels formed by the ramifications of a vine. In the lower part are figures of the Virgin and infant Christ, and of various kings and prophets. In the three upright lights above are the crucified Saviour, the Virgin, and St. John the Evangelist. In the tracery of the windows are coats of arms in the original glass. It is from these coats of arms that Mr. Winston has been enabled, in an ingenious and on the whole satisfactory manner, to come to the conclusion that the glass of this window dates from about 1320. The two side windows next the east end of the choir on either side contain stained glass similar in character and date to that in the east window. The design of the second window on either side is reckoned of unusual beauty. In the first bay of the chancel, on its north side, is a sepulchral recess similar to those already noticed, containing the effigy of Abbot Knowle, under whose rule, which extended from 1306 to 1332, the present choir and its aisles were constructed in the place of the previous Norman erection. In the next bay there is a similar recess, with the effigy of Abbot Newberry, who died in 1463. Under the first arch, between the choir and its *North Aisle*, is the tomb of Paul Bush, the first bishop of this diocese. It bears the worn figure of a corpse under a fine canopy. Under the first window of this aisle is a bust of the poet Southey, by Bailey. In the wall of this chancel there are two more of the finely-decorated sepulchral recesses. Among the more notable of the monuments is one to

William Powell, the tragedian, who died in 1769. Passing westward, the fourth and fifth bays of this aisle open into the Elder *Lady Chapel*. The addition of "elder" to its name is explained by the fact that this chapel was in existence before the choir was built, and that, when the latter was erected, the altar of the Virgin was removed from this chapel to the east end of the church. Here, in the fourth bay, between the aisle and Lady Chapel, is a stately altar-tomb, bearing under a groined canopy the effigies of the fourth Maurice, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1368, and Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, Lord Spencer, his wife. The helmeted head of the male figure rests on an abbot's mitre. This device, which is the family crest, seems to be specially appropriate to this Lord Berkeley, who commenced his benefactions to the church at the early age of ten, when he founded a chantry at Cam, near Berkeley. Maurice was a good soldier as well as a pious gentleman. He fought at Poitiers under the Black Prince, and came home marked with some deep and honourable scars. The groined canopy above this monument deserves special notice. The entrance to the Lady Chapel is from the north-east corner of the transept. In style it is Early English, dating from about the end of the twelfth century. The architecture of the chapel is interesting as presenting a very early type of this order of Gothic. The sculptured ornamentation of the capitals is very fine; and in the spandrels of the wall-arcade are various grotesque designs—such as a goat blowing a horn and carrying a hare slung on his back,

an ape and a ram playing on musical instruments, St. Michael and the dragon, etc.

With this the survey of the body of the cathedral church is completed. It has undergone various restorations lately under the care of Mr. Scott of London, and other improvements are contemplated. One of the noblest works of restoration is, however, completed in the erection of the nave in the style of the 14th century at a cost of £40,000, and which does credit to the spirit of the conservators.

Of the *Cloisters* there are some interesting remains. The entrance from the church is by a door in the west wall of the south transept. They are mostly of the Perpendicular style. At the south-west corner is a fine Early English doorway.

The *Chapter House* is entered from the cloister by a vestibule which, like itself, is transition Norman. It is a very fine example of the period (1155-1170) from which it dates. The hall is a parallelogram of 42 feet by 25. The north and south walls have arcades of plain circular arches over the seats of the clergy on a stone bench; above these is an arcade of intersecting arches of a more ornate character; and above this to the groined roof is lattice-work and other ornamentation. The east wall, which has three windows, is recent, the chapter-house having formerly extended farther in this direction, its original length having been, according to William of Wyrcestre, 71 feet. The west wall has three circular arches below, the central one being the doorway, and that on either side containing two round-

headed lights divided by a cylindrical shaft. Above are two tiers of arches intersecting each other, the upper tier ingeniously fitted into the space between the line of the arcade below and the roof above, which it had to fill. The groining of the roof is very richly adorned with the zig-zag, dog-tooth, and other ornamentation.

Of the monastic buildings of the original foundation there are few remains. The most important of these is the *Great Gateway*, a little to the west of the church. This beautiful relic is of the same period as the chapter-house. The four receding arches which form its front are richly adorned with zig-zag and other mouldings. Either side of the passage has an arcade of intersecting arches, and its roof is finely groined. Above the archway are apartments in the Perpendicular style erected by Abbot Elliot, whose statue, along with that of Abbot Newland, or "Nailheart," stands in a niche in the upper part of the front. The *Gateway to the Abbot's Lodgings* is in Lower College Green, and, though inferior in point of architectural beauty to the great gateway, is of a somewhat earlier date. Any other remains of the ancient monastery are merely fragmentary and of no interest.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARY REDCLIFFE, in Redcliffe Street, will to many tourists be even more interesting than the cathedral. Though not so old as that edifice, it has, at least externally, much more in the details of its architecture to gratify the taste of the ecclesiologist and to attract the eye of the non-scientific lover of the beautiful. Its dimensions are imposing enough for a cathedral, and

it has this advantage over the venerable edifice on College Green, that it is perfectly complete in its plan, with the single and comparatively unimportant exception of its spire being truncated. This church was originally built by Simon de Burton at the close of the thirteenth century ; but in its present form it owes its origin to William Canynge (or Canings, as the name is spelt in an inscription in the church), who died in 1474. It has been subjected to various alterations from time to time, and is at present undergoing a careful restoration.*

The church consists of nave, with aisles ; north and south transepts, each having an east and a west aisle ; chancel, with aisles and lady chapel ; north porch ; and a tower with truncated octagonal spire. In a survey of the exterior the attention of the visitor will be specially arrested by the north porch, which is a marvel of beauty. It is an exquisite specimen of Decorated work, the foliage and other ornamentation being as elaborate and careful in its details as it is profuse in quantity. This porch was some years ago restored through the liberality of an anonymous individual. The Tower, with its base of an octagonal spire, scarcely suggests the idea of its being imperfect, being sufficiently lofty and massive to answer the requirements of taste in connection with the imposing edifice of which it forms the most prominent

* This church is open daily to the public free of charge. Those who feel disposed to give any contribution towards the expenses of the restoration have an opportunity of doing so. The purpose for which public subscriptions are invited is one that must commend itself to every lover of ancient and beautiful ecclesiastical architecture.

feature. The people of Bristol long cherished the project of completing the spire, and this has now been accomplished at an expense of £5500. Other restorations are projected, which, when completed, will add greatly to the beauty of this edifice.

The view of the interior from the west end of the nave is very imposing, the eye being carried forward to the large east window with its fine stained glass. The *Nave* is separated from its aisles and from the transepts by very lofty pointed arches ; and the bays in the chancel and transepts are of a similar character. The tall and finely-sculptured columns are much admired ; and the roof is a piece of very elaborate and beautiful work. At the west end of the nave there is a modern font of very elegant design, and against a column at the east end is a stone pulpit, similar in style. In the wall of the south aisle of the nave are two arched sepulchral recesses without effigies or inscriptions. At the west end is the recumbent effigy, sculptured in relief on a stone slab, of John Lamington. Here also there is an ancient font. There are several ancient monuments in the transepts. One of the most interesting of these is that in memory of William Canynge and Joan his wife, under the centre window of the *South Transept*. It is a stately altar bearing their recumbent effigies under an elegant Early English canopy. Canynge is in the garb of an ecclesiastic, in accordance with what is said of him in an old inscription on a board in this transept. He was “ye Richest Marchant of ye towne of Bristow. Afterwards chosen 5 times Mayor of ye said towne for

ye good of ye Common Wealth of ye same. He was in order of Preisthood 7 years and afterwards Deane of Westbury, and died ye 7th of November 1474." In each of the two aisles of this transept there is a recumbent effigy, much worn, and without inscription. That in the west aisle is somewhat curious. The figure, from the scrip hanging by its side, seems to be that of a monk or pilgrim. A monkey-faced angel is on his right side, supporting the pillow on which his head rests. At his feet is a dog holding between its fore-feet a human thigh-bone. In this transept there are two good windows of painted glass. The architecture is Decorated. The *North Transept* has in its east aisle the recumbent effigy of a warrior, considerably mutilated. There is a good painted window above in memory of Samuel Lucas, who died in 1853. Another in the west aisle commemorates William Hopkins Wyld and his wife, the former of whom died in 1853, and the latter in 1858. A marble tablet on the wall of the east aisle is in memory of Nathaniel Bridges, D.D., for 28 years lecturer of this parish, who died in 1834. It bears the following lines :—

“ Marble will moulder, monuments decay,
Time sweeps memorials from the earth away ;
But lasting records are of BRIDGES given,
The date eternity, the archives Heaven ;
There living tablets, with his worth engraved,
Stand forth for ever, in the souls he saved.”

The *Chancel* is mainly Perpendicular in style. The cast window is of six lights, and is a fine example of

this description of architecture. It is filled with beautiful painted glass representing the Adoration of the Shepherds and the Magi, in memory of Thomas Lucas, who died in 1856. The windows nearest the east end on both sides are similar in style, and filled with painted glass. That on the left, representing the raising of Jairus' daughter, is in memory of Jemima, daughter of the Thomas Lucas just mentioned, who died in 1858. It was erected by her friend Jane Hobson. That on the right, the same size and style, has for its subject Jesus blessing little children, and is in memory of William Hall, who died in 1857. The east window of the north aisle of the chancel is "to the memory of Handel, erected 100 years after his death." Here, against the north wall, is a stately tomb in two compartments. The decorated tabernacle work had been covered with whitewash, the removal of which now displays its beautifully-sculptured details. The roofs and inner walls of this monument are also elaborately sculptured. The compartment on the eastern side of the monument is empty ; but it has a small brass fastened to the back wall, with the engraved figures of a knight, his lady, and daughter, praying to the Deity, who is represented in glory above. The other compartment has the recumbent effigies, considerably worn, of Thomas Mede and his wife, and bears the date of 1475. The south aisle of the chancel has a good stained-glass window in its east end. Here, too, may be seen a model of the church with its spire completed

Bristol has many other churches more or less deserving of the attention of the tourist ; but the limits of this work will scarcely admit of even the briefest reference to these. **ST. MARK'S CHURCH**, or, as it is commonly called, the Mayor's Chapel, on the north side of the College Green, opposite the cathedral, is an ancient building of some interest. It was part of a foundation by Maurice de Gaunt, in the early part of the thirteenth century, "for one chaplain, and one hundred poor people to be relieved every day." Though this church has undergone repeated alterations, its interior still presents many interesting features.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH, in St. Augustine's Parade, College Green, was erected shortly after the monastery, for the accommodation of persons who settled down in its neighbourhood. The present edifice, however, belongs to the end of the fifteenth century. In the churchyard lie the remains of Sir William Draper, the antagonist of Junius.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH is in Corn Street, opposite the Council House. The original building was no doubt of great antiquity ; but the present edifice dates from about 1466. Among its monuments is one to Edward Colston the philanthropist.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, St. James's Churchyard, Horse Fair, a building of some antiquity, has been considerably improved internally within the last few years. It has in the north aisle a good bust by Bailey to the memory of a late incumbent.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, in St. Stephen's Avenue, has a lofty and beautiful tower, which has been pronounced "the fairest form ever erected by the taste and skill of the last Gothic school." The porch is a fine piece of work, and the interior is in keeping with the style of the exterior, which is Perpendicular. This church contains numerous monuments.

Of the remaining churches many have been erected within the last twenty or thirty years to supply the growing wants of the population. Though mostly neat and convenient, none of them call for special notice. The same remark may be made regarding one or two old churches not included in the present list.

DISSENTING CHAPELS are very numerous, and some of them display considerable architectural elegance. Among those which seem deserving of mention are St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, near the stone bridge, at the head of the quay, originally built for the Irvingites at an expense of £13,000 ; Arley Chapel, in Stoke's Croft, a fine building in the Italian style, and Zion Chapel, at Bedminster Bridge, belonging to the Independents ; the Wesleyan Chapel, Broadmead (the original meeting-house of the Rev. J. Wesley) ; the City Road Baptist Chapel, in Stoke's Croft ; and the United Presbyterian Church, near St. James's Church.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—A city of the commercial and general activity of Bristol requires many public buildings ; and an enumeration of the principal edifices of this description will show that its wants are well provided for.

The *Guildhall* is in Broad Street. It is a modern building in the Tudor style, and is used for the business of Quarter Sessions, the County Court, Bankruptcy and other Law Courts.

The *Council House*, situated in Corn Street, is a handsome building of freestone, with a figure of Justice on the cornice above the entrance, which is between two Ionic columns. As its name implies, this building is used for municipal purposes.

The *Exchange* is in the same street. It was erected in 1741, at a cost of about £50,000. Parts of this building are let as offices. Its interior forms a quadrangle which is used as a corn-market.

The *Commercial Rooms*, whose name implies their use, are also situated in Corn Street. This edifice has an Ionic portico for its entrance, and is adorned with allegorical statues of the city of Bristol, Commerce, and Navigation.

The chief *Market Halls* are those in High Street, St. Nicholas Street, and Union Street—all neat and commodious in their appointments.

Institutions of a literary and educational description are numerous.* The *Bristol Museum and Library*, which is a fusion of the two principal philosophical and literary societies of the district, occupies a spacious building in the Venetian style, and contains a geological collection and a library of 40,000 volumes. The *Athenæum*, in Corn Street, is a building similar in its uses to that already mentioned. It was opened in

* At No. 10 Park Street, Hannah More kept a boarding-school for young ladies.

1854. There is also a *Free Library* established under the Act. The *Theatre Royal*, situated in Great King Street, obtained the approval of Garrick for its just dimensions.

Queen Elizabeth's Hospital, an imposing building in the Tudor style, situated on the western slope of Brandon Hill, was founded in 1586 by John Carr, for boarding, clothing, and educating poor children of this city and of the manor of Congresbury. The dress of the boys is similar to that worn in Christ's Hospital, London. The *Free Grammar School*, in Unity Street, College Green, was founded in 1532 by Robert Thorne, merchant. Upwards of 150 boys obtain a classical and mathematical education in this institution. It is scarcely "free," as each pupil has to pay £6 a year. Colston's *Endowed School*, Temple Street, founded in 1711, provides for the education and clothing of forty boys. Nearly opposite it is a *Blue Coat School*, founded in 1797, which is for the clothing and education of forty girls. Among other educational institutions may be mentioned the *Asylum for the Blind*, in Queen's Road, opposite Berkeley Square, where, besides such education as they are capable of receiving, the blind are instructed in useful and profitable work ; the *Deaf and Dumb Asylum*, in Park Row ; a *Reformatory School*, etc. There are numerous denominational schools. In Clifton and the neighbourhood there are several very important and interesting educational institutions. These will be described in their proper place.

There are numerous charities, chiefly in the form of almshouses. The most ancient of these foundations is that of John Foster, merchant, who died in the time of Henry VII. In the chapel of this almshouse, which is situated in Steep Street, are two rows of sedilia. The foundation is for seven men and seven women, who receive 5s. weekly, and other gratuities. Alderman Stevens, Edward Colston, Dr. Thomas White, and other benevolent individuals, have left similar memorials of themselves.

SUBURBS AND VICINITY OF BRISTOL.

CLIFTON.

HOTELS: *Queen's*, Queen's Road: In coffee-room, per day—bed, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; breakfast, 1s. 6d. to 3s.; dinner (plain), 3s.; tea, 1s. 6d.; attendance, 1s. 6d. In sitting-room, per day, room 4s. to 7s.; bed-room, 2s. to 3s.; breakfast from 1s. 6d.; dinner, 3s. 6d.; tea, 1s. 6d.; attendance, 1s. 6d.; fire and candles or gas, 3s. *Clifton Down*, opposite the Downs: Per day—sitting-room and bed-room, 7s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.; bed-room, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; breakfast, 2s. to 3s.; dinner from 2s. 6d.; plain tea, 1s. 6d. *St. Vincent's Rock* comprises what was formerly Lion House and Baths—opened 1868. See also Hotels in Bristol. Private lodgings of every description are to be had in Clifton. There is communication with Bristol by omnibuses, which run from and to the Exchange every quarter of an hour. There are also omnibuses to and from the Railway Station for the principal trains.

THE village of Clifton has within a comparatively small period grown up into the dignity of a large, thriving, and fashionable watering-place. It is charmingly laid out in streets, crescents, and squares, separate villas

being set down here and there on spots of vantage ; and everywhere the eye is gratified, as in the best streets of Cheltenham, with a profusion of foliage. Clifton owes its celebrity to its mineral water, which is mentioned as early as 1480 by William of Wyrcestre. The history of the spring is like that of most other popular spas. A remarkable cure drew attention to it, and gave it a place in public favour. This place it continued to hold, with various fluctuations, till the growth of Bristol, necessitating increased provision of attractive residences in its neighbourhood, along with the beauty of its situation and its neighbouring scenery, and the acknowledged virtues of its wells, had the effect of making it one of the leading watering-places of England. It has in its hotels and private lodgings every accommodation that visitors can require ; and it is provided with all the usual means and appliances for recreation and amusement.

It has been conjectured, with some probability, that Clifton is on the site of a Roman station. It is mentioned in Domesday Book ; but any incidental notices of it in history subsequent to the Conquest are quite unimportant. In the latter part of last century it seems to have had a rapid and mushroom growth, followed by a somewhat deplorable retrogression, a county historian speaking of whole streets of the flimsy structures then erected falling into decay and dilapidation. The houses built now are of a more substantial character, and the increase in their number, as well as in the number of the population, is a tolerable evidence that

the growth of this attractive watering-place is real and permanent. According to the census of 1871, Clifton has a population of 26,364, and 3356 inhabited houses. This shows an increase, since the previous census, of 4989 persons and 388 houses. As evidencing the number of domestic servants and other females required for the needs of Clifton, it may be remarked that of the 26,364 persons forming the population, 16,045 are females and 10,319 males. Clifton is included within the jurisdiction of the county of the city of Bristol, and shares with it in the election of two members of Parliament.

THE HOT-WELLS.—The celebrated warm spring of Clifton issues from an aperture at the foot of the Rock of St. Vincent, in the magnificent gorge through which the Avon here passes to join the Severn. When taken from the spring the water is generally about the temperature of 76° Fahrenheit, and has a delicate, soft, milky taste. Like most mineral waters, it is best at the spring, and deteriorates if kept for any time. Dr. Granville considers this water serviceable in consumption ; and other authorities consider it to have qualities rendering it a favourable agent in rheumatism, urinary complaints, diarrhœas, etc. The following is an analysis of the contents of an imperial gallon of the water :—

Carbonic Acid Gas	. . .	8.75 cubic inches.
Nitrogen Gas	. . .	6.56 do.
Chloride of Magnesium	. . .	2.180 grains.
Nitrate of Magnesia	. . .	2.909
Chloride of Sodium	. . .	5.891

Carry forward . . . 10.980

Brought forward	.	.	.	.	10·980 grains.
Sulphate of Soda	.	.	.	.	3·017
Sulphate of Magnesia	.	.	.	.	1·267
Carbonate of Lime	.	.	.	.	17·700
Carbonate of Magnesia	.	.	.	.	·660
Carbonate of Iron	.	.	.	.	·103
Bitumen	.	.	.	.	·150
Sulphate of Lime	.	.	.	.	9·868
Silica	.	.	.	.	·270
					44·015

The water is also used for baths. The pump-room and baths are open from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M., Sundays excepted. The terms for drinking the water are—to non-subscribers, 1d. per glass ; to subscribers, 2s. 6d. a week, 5s. a month, 10s. a quarter, and 2ls. a year. These subscriptions also include the use of the reading-room. The following are the terms for baths : Warm, 1s. and 1s. 6d. ; cold or shower, 1s. ; douche, 1s. 6d. ; tepid swimming, 1s. There are also vapour, medicated, sulphur, salt-water, and other baths, from 2s. 6d. to 5s.

It may be mentioned here that in the St. Vincent's Rocks are found the crystals called Bristol diamonds. The limestone of the rocks is susceptible of a fine polish, and specimens are here and there, on the " Zig-zag " and other foot-paths and roads, offered for sale to the visitor. Various fossils occur in the rocks ; and if the tourist cannot find any for himself, he may have plenty to purchase from the dealers referred to, and from some of the quarrymen.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—In the general taste and elegance of its buildings Clifton can stand a comparison

with any other fashionable watering-place. Its public buildings are all modern, and consequently cannot be of very much interest to those tourists who are chiefly attracted by relics of antiquity, or by old historical associations. There are five *Churches*, the chief of them being St. Andrew's, the parish church, Clifton Hill, erected in 1822. This church has a fine painted east window, the gift of a lady. Christ Church (Clifton Park), St John's (Durdham Down), St. Paul's (Victoria Park), Trinity (Hotwell Road), and All Saint's, erected at a cost of £32,000, from the designs of G. E. Street, R.A. Of *Dissenting Chapels* the chief are the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Apostles, Meridian Place, meant eventually to be a cathedral, and having already connected with it a convent and schools ; the Unitarian Chapel, Oakfield Road, opened in 1864 ; Redland Park Congregational Chapel ; Victoria Wesleyan Chapel, White Ladies' Road ; and Buckingham Baptist Chapel, Richmond Terrace.

There are several important *educational institutions* in Clifton. Clifton College, on Clifton Down, was opened in 1862, for the purpose of affording a commercial, literary, and classical education to sons of the merchants and resident gentry. It is the property of a limited liability company. In the National Schools, near Trinity Church, about 500 children are taught daily. There are national schools in connection with St. John's Church, Durdham Down, and other districts. There are many institutions of a charitable nature.

Of other public buildings of a *miscellaneous descrip-*

tion the most important may be mentioned. The *Victoria Rooms*, in Queen's Road, are a building of great elegance, in the Corinthian style, with a portico of eight columns surmounted by a pediment containing rich sculptures. This edifice is used for assemblies, concerts, and public meetings. The large hall of this building is 117 feet long, 55 feet wide, and 47 high. On the opposite side of the same street is the *Fine Arts Academy*, a very handsome building in the Italian style, erected in 1857. The Bristol School of Art is conducted in this building. Annual exhibitions of paintings are held here, and there is provision for lectures, soirées, etc. Clifton has several *Libraries*, the chief of them being Lancaster's in Belmont, near the Mall. The "Clifton Chronicle," published here, contains weekly lists of visitors.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The sight of this celebrated bridge is of itself enough to repay a visit to Clifton. The beauty of the gorge which it spans, the triumph of engineering skill displayed in its execution, and the airy lightness yet perfect strength of the structure, combine to secure the admiration alike of the scientific man and of the general tourist. The history of the Suspension Bridge is interesting. In the year 1753 William Vick, wine merchant and alderman of Bristol, bequeathed a sum of £1000 to the Society of Merchants for the construction of a stone bridge, toll free, across the Avon. This sum, of course, was not sufficient for the purpose ; so it was allowed to lie at

interest. In about eighty years it had increased ten-fold ; and the people of Bristol had their attention again drawn to the scheme. A public subscription was started, which in 1836 had brought up the available funds to £45,000. This being about half the amount requisite, on the lowest estimate, for a stone bridge, an Act of Parliament was obtained granting powers to use iron instead. Plans were advertised for, and that of the late Mr. Brunel was adopted. The work was commenced August 27, 1836, and proceeded with till 1843, when it came to a pause for want of funds. Nothing further was accomplished till 1861, when, under the auspices of a limited liability company, operations were resumed. The iron-work of the old Hungerford Suspension Bridge was acquired on favourable terms, and the carrying out of the original plan was proceeded with energetically. It was completed and opened on December 8, 1864. The design, as has been stated, was by the late I. K. Brunel, Esq. ; the engineers were Messrs. J. Hawkshaw and W. H. Barlow ; the contractors, Messrs. Cochrane and Co. of Dudley ; and the superintendent, Thomas Airey, Esq.

The span of the bridge is 702 feet 3 inches. There are only four bridges in the world which excel that of Clifton in the length of a single span,—two over the Niagara, of 1040 and 798 feet respectively ; one over the Ohio of 1010 feet ; and one at Fribourg of 870 feet. The Lambeth Suspension Bridge, of 1040 feet, is in three spans. In point of height the Clifton Suspension Bridge is unequalled in the world. It is 245 feet

above high-water, being 78 feet higher than the magnificent bridge at Fribourg.

The weight of the bridge is 1500 tons, and its theoretical strength 7000 tons, or about 9 tons per square inch. The company have the power to prevent a load of the weight of more than 28 tons coming upon the bridge at any one time. Tolls are charged (2d. for foot-passengers); but there is a provision in the Act restricting dividends to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and applying the surplus to the redemption of the shares, with the view of ultimately making the bridge toll-free.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the view from the bridge is magnificent, as is also the view of the bridge from the gorge below.

In the neighbourhood of the Suspension Bridge is the *Observatory*, containing a camera obscura, telescopes, microscopes, and other optical instruments. From the Observatory there is a passage to the Ghyston Cave in the rock below. Little is known of the history of this excavation, which is doubtless an ancient hermitage. Near the Observatory are some traces of a *Roman encampment*. Farther distant, between Clifton and Durdham Downs, are the *Zoological Gardens*, which are pleasantly laid out, and contain a pretty good collection of animals.

ALMONDSBURY, between six and seven miles north of Bristol, is a pleasant village, with an ancient church containing some Norman work, and having a good east window. There are traces of a Roman camp at *Knowle*,

in the neighbourhood. This parish is said to have derived its name from Alcmund, a Saxon prince, being buried here.

ASHLEY DOWN ORPHAN HOUSES are about a mile from Bristol. This is a very remarkable institution, and is well deserving of a visit. It was originated, and is conducted, by Mr. George Müller, who commenced his benevolent enterprise as early as 1832, from which date to 1849 he took charge of 100 orphan children in Wilson Street, Bristol. In 1849 he commenced operations on a greater scale at Ashley Down, and at intervals since that time has enlarged his establishment. At present upwards of 1000 orphan children are supported and educated here. Mr. Müller depends for the means of carrying on his enterprise on the free-will contributions of the public ; and the manner in which these have come, unsolicited, enabling him to extend his operations, is marvellous, and perhaps unexampled. This interesting institution may be viewed on Tuesdays or Wednesdays.

BADMINTON, the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, is 16 miles distant, to the north-east of Bristol. This large and elegant mansion is situated in an extensive and finely-wooded park, and contains some fine paintings and sculptures and a good library. The *Church* is a tasteful modern edifice, and contains, among other monuments, a beautiful piece of sculpture to the memory of Henry Charles, sixth Duke of Beaufort. The remains of Field-Marshal Lord Raglan, commander-

in-chief of the British army in the Crimea, are interred here.

BLAISE CASTLE, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Bristol, occupies the summit of a fine conical eminence, which seems to have been a Roman fort, and perhaps previously a British one. Numerous Roman remains have been discovered here in the course of excavations. The ground-plan of the castle is a circle, flanked by three round towers, in one of which is a geometrical staircase, leading to a large apartment. The place takes its name from a chapel which once stood here, dedicated to St. Blaise, the patron of the wool-combers.

The *Mansion* is very elegant, and charmingly situated. It contains many fine pictures collected by J. S. Harford, Esq., D.C.L., author of *Recollections of Wilberforce* (1864), the owner of the estate, who admits the public to view them on Thursdays. It is necessary for visitors to notify beforehand, by letter to the gardener, that they wish to avail themselves of this permission to view the house and grounds.

Blaise Hamlet, in the neighbourhood of the grounds, consists of ten cottages erected in 1811 by the late J. S. Harford, Esq., for the benevolent purpose of providing an asylum for persons advanced in years possessed of a sufficient income to maintain them comfortably, but unable to bear the additional expense of house-rent. The hamlet is allowed on all hands to be a marvel of picturesque beauty.

The *Church of Henbury*, in the immediate neigh-

bourhood, contains several ancient monuments, but is otherwise of little interest. The village is a pleasant one of about 100 houses. At the last census its population was 479, showing an increase of 56 since 1861.

Compton Greenfield Church, 2 miles beyond Henbury, has a fine Norman doorway.

CHIPPING-SODBURY, a mile from Yate station, which is $10\frac{1}{2}$ from Bristol, is situated at the foot of a hill near the river Avon. The town was incorporated by Charles II., but, at the request of the inhabitants, the grant was annulled in 1688; it is now governed by certain officers who are appointed by the lord of the manor. There are some excellent markets held here. The population is 1157, and the inhabited houses 249. The principal occupation of the population is supplied by coal-mines, which employ 459 persons. A few men are engaged in iron-mining.

The *Church* is a large building, whose only feature of elegance is its tower, which is ancient. There are several Dissenting chapels, that of the Roman Catholics being specially noticeable for its taste. The other buildings are a town-hall and a national school.

Little Sodbury Manor is interesting as the place where Tyndale commenced his translation of the New Testament.

Near Chipping-Sodbury are the remains of a Roman camp.

Old Sodbury, a mile distant, has an ancient church with a fine embattled tower and a curious entrance-porch.

Doddington, also about a mile distant, has a Grecian church. *Doddington House*, the seat of Sir W. Codrington, is in the same style, and is surrounded by fine grounds.

Tormarton, about 5 miles from *Sodbury*, has a Norman church worth visiting. The chancel arch is specially deserving of attention. There is an ancient tomb in the chancel, bearing, however, no date or inscription. In the aisle there is an old brass.

MARSHFIELD [INN: *White Hart*], 10 miles from Bristol, is a small market-town, consisting principally of one long street nearly a mile in length, and does a considerable trade in malting, the produce of the neighbouring soil being almost exclusively barley. The *Church*, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient and handsome structure, in the later style of Early English architecture, ornamented with a fine tower at the western end. The town contains also chapels for Independents, Methodists, and Unitarians, several schools, and a number of charities. The population is 1780. Between Marshfield and Bristol are Cold Ashton, Doynton, and Siston.

Cold Ashton is a mile from Marshfield. Its church is a curious and interesting old building containing several brasses and ancient tombs.

Doynton, nearly a mile from Ashton, has an old church dedicated to the Trinity; it is curiously built, without the least regard to style, and has a square tower partially embattled.

Siston, nearly midway between Marshfield and Bristol, but more than a mile north of the direct road, contains a church, which, although ancient, exhibits no marks of decay. This village is near the Bristol and Birmingham line of railway, and the inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture and brickmaking.

STAPLETON, a delightful village, comprising a large number of handsome villas, is 2 miles from Bristol, and is remarkable for the beauty of the scenery by which it is surrounded. The Episcopal residence of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol was originally situated here, but, on the death of the late Dr. Monk, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners having decided that in future the bishop's residence should be at Gloucester alone, the house and grounds were sold to the trustees of Colston's School, which was removed hither in 1861. A hundred boys, the sons of freemen of Bristol, receive board, clothing, and education here. The *Church* was rebuilt in 1857, and has some very good windows of stained glass. Stapleton was the birthplace of Hannah More.

WESTBURY-UPON-TRYM is 3 miles from Bristol across the Durdham Downs. It possessed a monastery, which was founded about the year 875, and rebuilt by William Canynge, the wealthy and eccentric merchant of Bristol, who was the first dean of the restored religious house. Wycliffe, the reformer, is said to have had a prebendal stall in this deanery. Westbury has a fine old *Church*, which has lately been carefully restored.

BERKELEY.

HOTEL : *The Berkeley Arms.*

Berkeley Road Station from Bristol, 22 miles ; from Gloucester, 15 ; Cheltenham, 22.

THE small but ancient and interesting town of Berkeley is pleasantly situated in the fertile vale of the same name, about two miles from the Berkeley Road Station of the Midland Railway. According to Sir Thomas Atkyns, the historian of Gloucestershire, the name is derived from *Berk*, a birch tree, and *Leas*, a pasture. In the time of the Saxons, Berkeley was the site of a nunnery of considerable wealth and importance. Walter Mapes, an English poet of the 12th century, has related the device whereby the Saxon Earl Godwin came into possession of the rich estates of the sisterhood. He caused his nephew, "a young, proper, handsome spark," to counterfeit illness as he was travelling past the nunnery. The youth was received and nursed by the nuns ; and during his stay he succeeded in seducing several of them, including the abbess herself. Earl Godwin at once brought an accusation against the nuns ; and, the case being proved, their lands were seized, and granted by King Edward the Confessor to the Earl. As the story goes, he did not long enjoy his ill-gotten estates ; "for the large fruitful isle, since known by the name of

Goodwin Sands, being part of his possessions, was irrecoverably swallowed up by the sea ; and he and his whole family were not long after rooted out of the kingdom." William the Conqueror assigned the manor of Berkeley to Roger, one of his followers, who assumed the name of Roger de Berkeley. Roger followed the usual practice of the Normans by building a castle on his estate, thereafter becoming a shorn monk in the Priory of Stanley St. Leonard, where he died in the odour of sanctity, leaving his possessions to his nephew William de Berkeley. Subsequently we find the manor bestowed by Henry II. on Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor of the present Earl of Berkeley, in whose family it has remained ever since. The town grew up under the protection of the castle, which was repaired and enlarged at different times. Town and castle will always be associated in history with the barbarous murder of King Edward II. A more agreeable association is that which connects the town with Dr. Jenner, whose introduction of the practice of vaccination has proved a universal blessing. Dr. Jenner was born here in 1749, and died in 1823.

In itself, the town has little to call for notice, beyond the castle and church. It is pleasantly situated, and has some old houses of picturesque appearance. There is a neat modern town-hall for the transaction of public business. The principal trade of the district is in agricultural produce and coal from the neighbouring forest of Dean. According to the census of 1871 there are in the borough of Berkeley 195 inhabited houses, and 1161

persons, showing the slight increase of 60 inhabitants since 1861.

THE CASTLE is on the south-east side of the town, and is in a state of perfect preservation. It was founded, as already stated, by Roger de Berkeley shortly after the Norman Conquest. Robert Fitz-Harding, the second of the name, enlarged and repaired the fortress, and further strengthened himself in the possession of the estates, by arranging a marriage between Maurice, his son and heir, and Alice, the daughter of Roger, Lord of Dursley, who had been dispossessed by King Henry II. The heir of Lord Dursley, in his turn, espoused Helena, the daughter of Lord Berkeley; and by the double marriage all feuds between the two families were happily ended. The old historians inform us that the Fitz-Hardings have in their veins the blood-royal of Denmark, and that they are moreover connected by marriage with the Dukes of Normandy, the ancient Saxons, the Princes of Wales, etc.

The building contains a good deal of genuine Norman work, and part of it is open to the inspection of visitors. It has been defended by a moat, which is still well marked. The donjon keep, the citadel of the fortress, stands on a mound within an irregularly-shaped courtyard, and is flanked by semicircular and embattled towers. On the right of the great staircase leading into the keep an apartment is pointed out which is said to have been the scene of the murder of King Edward II. in 1327. The particulars of this cruel murder are too familiar to the readers of history

to require to be detailed at length. Edward had been forced to resign his crown by the machinations of his queen Isabella and her paramour Mortimer, who assumed the regency in name of Edward III. The unfortunate king was treated with great cruelty, in the hope that he might die under the hardships to which he was exposed. The process, however, proving too slow, Adam, Bishop of Hereford, who was in concert with Isabella and Mortimer, sent the keeper of the castle of Berkeley, where he was confined, the following enigmatical message, without any points to mark the sense in which it was to be understood :—

“Edvardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.”

The placing of a comma before, and the placing of it after *timere*, give readings precisely the opposite of each other :—“To kill Edward be unwilling, to fear it is good ;” “To kill Edward be unwilling to fear, it is good.” King Edward’s gaolers took the message, as it was intended they should, in its fatal sense, and the wretched monarch was put to death with circumstances of cruelty seldom paralleled. The furniture of the apartment is said to be the same that it contained at the time of the murder. There is also some antique and interesting furniture in several of the other apartments. The apartments of the ancient part of the castle are in general of a gloomy character, unless where they have been made lighter by the introduction of modern windows. It is unnecessary here to mention the different rooms in detail, as all needful information regarding them is given by the person who conducts

visitors through the parts of the castle which are open to inspection. The castle contains some good paintings and other objects of art.

THE CHURCH, which is dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the immediate vicinity of the castle. It is chiefly in the Early English style, and consists of nave, aisles, chancel, and south chapel. A little way from the church stands a square tower surmounted with battlements and pinnacles, probably part of a previous edifice.

In the interior of the church are various interesting monuments. The chief of these is to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1385, and Margaret his wife. The tomb, which is in the body of the church, bears their recumbent effigies in alabaster. This Lord Berkeley, we may remark, figures as a somewhat important personage in Shakspeare's play of "Richard the Second." In the chapel, on the south side of the chancel, is a stately monument in memory of James, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1463. It has the recumbent effigies in marble of himself and his son. Another fine monument has the recumbent figures of Henry, Lord Berkeley, and his lady. This Lord Berkeley died in 1613. Dr. Edward Jenner is buried in the chancel, and a tablet in the wall records the fact. There are several other monuments; but they are of no special importance.

VICINITY OF BERKELEY.—There is a good deal of attractive scenery in the neighbourhood of Berkeley

The drive from Gloucester is reckoned one of the most beautiful in this part of the country.

STONE, two miles to the south, has a chapel in the Decorated style, dedicated to All Saints. The edifice is adorned with battlements, and has a good spire at its west end. It underwent repairs some years ago. This place is of some antiquity, old records speaking of chantries founded here in the reign of Edward III.

THORNBURY, with its interesting castle and church, is between five and six miles from Berkeley, and four from Stone. [See THORNBURY.]

DURSLEY, a small market-town of 517 houses and 2413 inhabitants, is four miles east from Berkeley. It is accessible by rail by a short branch from Dursley Junction, and is worth a visit chiefly on account of the picturesqueness of its adjacent scenery. The town is pleasantly situated at the base of a steep hill, covered with hanging brushwood. Its trade is inconsiderable, the population having decreased since 1851 more than 10 per cent. This is attributed to the decline in the cloth trade, which in the same period also caused a general decrease of population in the neighbouring parishes of Stinchcombe, Cam, and Slimbridge.

Dursley is mentioned in Domesday Book, and, as has been already mentioned, was one of the manors conferred on Roger de Berkeley. There was originally a castle on the manor, but it has disappeared. Its site is, however, indicated by a field near the town bearing the

name of Castle Field. This parish was the birthplace of Dr. Edward Fox, who was made bishop of Hereford in 1535, probably in reward for his services as a diplomatist on various embassies. Fuller calls him "the principal pillar of the Reformation, as to the managery of the politic and prudential part thereof, being of more activity and no less ability than Cranmer himself." Fox died in London in 1538.

The Church of the Holy Trinity is an ancient building, consisting of nave, aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. It is in the Decorated style. In a niche in the wall of the south aisle is a recumbent effigy, supposed to represent a person of the name of Tanner who founded a chantry in this aisle.

The market-house, a respectable building of freestone near the centre of the town, and a couple of Dissenting chapels, are the only other public edifices.

NIBLEY, two miles south-west from Dursley was the scene of a bloody encounter between Thomas Talbot, Viscount Lisle, and William, Lord of Berkeley, in 1471. These two noblemen being engaged in a great lawsuit for the possession of the manor of Nibley, and being impatient of the law's delays, met in arms, attended by their followers, at Nibley Green. A hundred and fifty men, among them Lord Lisle, perished in the fight, and the victorious Lord Berkeley rifled his opponent's house of many important deeds. In the disturbed state of the country no inquisition was made regarding these violent and lawless proceedings. Sir Robert Atkyns

has preserved Lord Lisle's challenge and Lord Berkeley's acceptance, both of them curious documents.

The *Church*, an unimportant building, contains several old monuments.

George Smyth, a native of this parish, was an able and indefatigable antiquarian. Sir William Dugdale has confessed his great obligations to his manuscript collections in genealogical history.

CHELTENHAM

HOTELS: *The Plough*, High Street; *The Queen's*, top of Promenade; *Fleece*, High Street; *Lamb*, High Street; *Lansdown*, *George*, *Bellevue*, etc.

Private lodgings may be had in every part of the town, apartments ranging from 15s. and upwards.

Distance from Gloucester, 9 miles; Bristol, 44½; Birmingham, 92;
London, 121½.

CHELTENHAM takes its name from the small river Chelt, which flows through the town on its way to join the Severn. It is pleasantly situated in a valley sheltered by the Cotswold Hills, and its amenity is greatly increased by the attractive scenery in its neighbourhood. It is a parliamentary and municipal borough, and returns one member to Parliament. The history of the town cannot be successfully traced much beyond the Conquest, though a few Roman remains have been found in the vicinity. At the time of the Domesday survey, the manor, described as *terra regis*, consisted of eight hides and a half; and among the appurtenances of the demesne were "twenty villeins, ten bordars, and ten servi, with eighteen plough tillages." In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the town was relieved from the burden of sending two members to Parliament. It is unnecessary to follow the changes of proprietorship through

which Cheltenham passed. At the close of the seventeenth century it was a poor, straggling hamlet of a few thatched houses. The first Spa was discovered in 1716, and from that date the place began slowly, yet steadily, to grow in extent and importance. The nucleus of the town was the High Street, running north-west and south-east, and now upwards of a mile and a half in length. From this street others were built at right angles on either side, till in course of time the insignificant hamlet grew into the Cheltenham of to-day, with its superb squares, crescents, terraces, and promenades, and its numberless elegant detached villas. The history of the town is simply a record of these additions and embellishments, the various dates of which it is unnecessary to give. It may be enough to mention that the visit of George III. in 1778 gave Cheltenham a celebrity which speedily made it one of the most fashionable and prosperous watering-places in the kingdom. The foundation of Cheltenham College, upwards of twenty years ago, and of other less important educational establishments, has also contributed, in a very material degree, to the prosperity and celebrity of the town.

An idea of the progress of Cheltenham during the present century may be obtained by a reference to the census returns. In 1801 the number of persons in the Cheltenham district was 3076, and of houses 710. In 1841 the numbers had increased to 36,617 persons, and 7365 houses. In 1871 there were in the Superintendent Registrar's district 53,166 persons, and 10,189 inhabited houses. These figures include a number of

surrounding hamlets and parishes which have been growing with the increase of Cheltenham. The parish itself, which corresponds in its boundaries with the Parliamentary borough, has a population of 41,923, and 7825 inhabited houses, being an increase since 1861 of 2230 persons, and 813 houses. There is in Cheltenham an excess of females over males to the number of 7309, or 17 per cent of the population, about the same proportion that the census shows at Clifton—the other fashionable watering-place of this county. The government of the borough is vested in thirty commissioners, being six for each of the five wards into which it is divided. Since the passing of the Reform Bill (1832) the borough has returned one member to Parliament.

There is railway communication with all parts of the kingdom. The *Great Western Station* is in St. James's Square, and the *Midland Station* at the end of Queen's Road. As these stations are at a considerable distance from each other, the tourist, when contemplating excursions, requires to take care not to go to the wrong terminus.

No fewer than seven newspapers appear weekly in Cheltenham, of which the most important is the *Examiner*. The *Looker-On* is a fashionable journal, and contains lists of arrivals and departures.

Cheltenham has no manufactures of any consequence, and its trade and commerce is simply for the supply of the requirements of its visitors and ordinary inhabitants. The town and its suburbs seem to be a favourite residence of retired army and navy officers

and clergymen—the census showing a large number of persons of these classes. It is less the fame and virtues of its mineral waters than its educational advantages, and its means and appliances for the gaieties of fashionable life, that now maintain the celebrity and prosperity of Cheltenham.

Few towns in England are spread over so large a space of ground as Cheltenham. The borough has an area of 4203 statute acres, which, with 7012 houses, amounts to rather more than half an acre per house. Very little of the area of the borough is unoccupied, the new parts of the town having abundant open ground allowed them for avenues of trees and gardens. The Promenade, Montpellier Terrace and Parade, Suffolk Lawn, etc., are specially notable for their beautiful lines of trees ; but indeed, in almost every new quarter of the town the eye is gladdened with the sight of green leaves. The houses are almost invariably both elegant and commodious, and the streets and squares are tastefully laid out. Many of the shops, particularly in the fashionable streets, are very handsomely fitted up.

THE MINERAL WATERS being the origin, though no longer the sole condition, of the prosperity of Cheltenham, may fitly be noticed first. These mineral springs are four in number—the Old Wells, Montpellier, Cambray, and Pittville. In each of these places there are several springs, differing somewhat in strength, and distinguished as Nos. 1, 2, 3, etc.

The Old Wells are in Montpellier Street, a little to the

right of the south end of the Promenade. There is a tradition that attention was first called to these springs in 1716, by the circumstance of a flight of pigeons regularly frequenting them, for the sake, it is presumed, of the saline particles that encrusted their edges. This led to their virtues being tried by man, and the result proving beneficial, an analysis of their contents was published in 1721. At first the new spa progressed but slowly in public estimation. It was not till 1738 that it attained the dignity of a “pump-room;” and a few years later the fine avenue of elms, forming the main approach to the Old Wells, was planted. In 1788 the well was honoured with a visit of George III., who drank the water during his stay, and was said to have derived much benefit from it. Thenceforward the spring had the title of the Royal Old Wells, and, with the town, grew in fame and prosperity. The present handsome pump-room was erected about twenty years ago. Though the tide of fashion has somewhat deserted the mineral waters of Cheltenham, and perhaps the Old Wells more than the others, this is still a charming resort, and its beautiful avenue, and other attractive features, ensure its long continuing so.

The waters of the Old Wells are saline and sulphureous. An imperial pint of “No. 4” contains—

Muriate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	47·80 grains.
Muriate of Lime	-	-	-	-	-	4·29
Muriate of Magnesia	-	-	-	-	-	7·30
Sulphate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	59·20

118·59

together with distinct traces of Carbonate of Iron. This is the strongest of the Cheltenham waters.

The Montpellier Spa.—The Montpellier Rotunda occupies a fine position on the right of the Promenade, where it runs into Lansdown Place. This is a very handsome edifice, surmounted by a large dome, which is a conspicuous object from many points. The first pump-room was erected in 1809, but the building in its present form dates from 1826. The principal apartment is the pump-room, or rotunda, a great hall with the dome for its roof, and lighted from the cupola. The dome is 52 feet in diameter, and is richly embellished. The water (Nos. 1, 2, 3, or 4, according to taste or medical orders) is dispensed from a marble counter here; but the apartment is used for many other purposes, such as concerts, balls, etc. It is scarcely necessary to say that the other parts of the Spa buildings are both tasteful and commodious. The waters are saline. “No. 2” has 1·6 cubic inch of sulphuretted hydrogen, and a trifling amount of carbonic acid. The following is the analysis of “No. 4,” which is pure saline, and may be taken as a fair specimen of the whole. An imperial pint contains—

Muriate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	52·4 grains.
Sulphate of Magnesia	-	-	-	-	-	14·2
Sulphate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	17·2
Bi-Carbonate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	1·2
Sulphate of Lime	-	-	-	-	-	2·7
Carbonate of Lime and Carbonate of Magnesia						1·1
						88·8

Carbonic Acid - - - - - 1·4 cub. in.
With a trace of Hydriodate and Hydro-bromate of Soda.

The Montpellier Gardens, on the opposite side of the road from the Rotunda, are open to all subscribers to the spa. They are very pleasantly laid out, and afford the usual facilities for archery, croquet, and other outdoor amusements. Every day during the season the grounds have the additional attraction of the strains of a good band of music.

In the baths connected with the spa, though situated at the corner of Oriel Terrace at the entrance to Bath Road, the benefits of the external use of the water in all the usual methods may be made trial of. The baths are of recent erection and fitted up on a large scale, having 27 private rooms, and separate swimming baths for ladies and gentlemen. There is a chalybeate spring at the laboratory.

The Cambray Chalybeate Spa is at the other end of Oriel Terrace, opposite the entrance to Imperial Square. The building is an octagonal one of no special architectural pretensions. This spring and that referred to previously are the only chalybeate waters in Cheltenham. The following is an analysis of a wine gallon of the Cambray water :—

Carbonic Acid Gas, 24 cubic inches.						GRAINS.
Carbonate of Iron	-	-	-	-	.	7.05
Muriates of Lime and Magnesia	-	-	-	-	-	15.20
Muriate and Sulphate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	24.00
Sulphate of Lime	-	-	-	-	-	9.00
Carbonate of Magnesia and Lime	-	-	-	-	-	8.95
						64.20

The Pittville Spa, though the last established of the mineral wells of Cheltenham, is altogether the most attractive of them. Its pump-room is a noble building, finely situated, and its grounds are laid out with much taste. Pittville, by the shortest route—up Winchcomb Street, immediately opposite the Plough Hotel—is about three quarters of a mile from the High Street. It takes its name from the late Joseph Pitt, Esq., who, having discovered a mineral spring on his estate, conceived the idea of producing a fashionable suburb, with the spa, its buildings and grounds, as its main attraction. Owing to a commercial panic, which at the time paralysed the industry and enterprise of the country, few of the sites for villas were built upon, many of the purchasers having gone into the *Gazette*. Mr. Pitt, however, carried out his part of the undertaking by erecting this imposing edifice, the first stone of which he laid in 1825. The building is of the Ionic order, with the addition of a dome. It is surrounded by a noble colonnade, 20 feet wide, formed by Ionic pillars. The front is adorned with statues of Hygeia, Esculapius, and Hippocrates. The dome rises to a height of 70 feet from the ground. The apartment in it measures 80 feet by 38. The grounds are extensive, and charmingly laid out. It is probable that eventually, though gradually, the natural growth of Cheltenham, in conjunction with the attractiveness of this locality, will lead to the full realisation of Mr. Pitt's plans.

The Pittville mineral water is saline, and, as the

following analysis of a pint will show, is of a milder nature than most of the other Cheltenham springs :—

						GRAINS.
Carbonate of Lime	-	-	-	-	-	0·20
Sulphate of Lime	-	-	-	-	-	0·89
Sulphate of Soda	-	-	-	-	-	17·55
Chloride of Sodium	-	-	-	-	-	27·16
Bromine	-	-	-	-	-	·02
						45·82

With traces of Magnesia and Iodine.

Hints regarding the use of the Cheltenham waters.

—It is, of course, always desirable for the invalid to have medical advice as to the waters he ought to take. Other visitors can without detriment follow their own ideas in the selection and quantity of water they use. The pure saline are usually recommended in disorders of the liver, stomach, and bowels, and in nephritic and dropsical affections. The sulphureous waters (which are also saline, and so may be used in many complaints for which the saline are recommended) are useful in cutaneous diseases, scrofula, rheumatism, and gout. The chalybeate waters, again, are valuable as tonics. In cases of debility and exhaustion they frequently exert a marked strengthening effect. They are also recommended in some female complaints.

The best time to drink the waters is before breakfast. The quantity taken is regulated very much by the state of the health or the taste of visitors, ranging from one to two pints and upwards of the saline and sulphureous, and half that quantity, or less, of the chaly-

beate. The latter class of waters may be taken with advantage several times a day in cases in which their use is found to be suitable. The waters are best at the spring. Exercise and a careful regulation of diet are valuable adjuncts to the use of the waters. The occasional use of the tepid bath will also be found materially to aid the beneficial effects flowing from their internal use.

CHURCHES.—Cheltenham is well supplied with churches ; but, with the exception of St. Mary's and All Saints', they are all modern and of comparatively minor architectural importance.

ST. MARY'S—the parish church—is just off High Street, opposite the entrance to the Markets. It is said to have been originally founded in the eleventh century ; but a glance at the present structure will convince any judge of architecture that it cannot claim such an antiquity, the prevailing style being Decorated, and therefore not older than the fourteenth century. The building consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a spire at the intersection. A circular or “rose” window fills the greater part of the east wall of the north transept. The north aisle has a doorway with carvings which may be assigned to the earlier part of the fourteenth century. There is a more recent decorated porch, a clumsy insertion, on the south side. The interior of the church has little to interest the tourist, except a piscina, of rather elegant design, in the chancel wall. There are several monuments, one with

a curious inscription written for himself by John English, D.D., in 1643. In the churchyard there is an old stone cross.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH is the only modern expression of art in church-architecture that the town possesses. It is a beautiful specimen of Early French ; and a credit to the architect who designed it, as well as the subscribers who paid for it.

The other churches do not require detailed description. CHRIST CHURCH, in Lansdown Terrace, is the most important of them. It was erected in 1840, at a cost of upwards of £18,000. The style adopted is the Early English, and the building consists of nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel, with a handsome tower at the west end of the nave. In the same style, though humbler in plan and dimensions, is ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH, Grafton Street. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, in the Tewkesbury Road, is a pleasing example of the Norman style. ST. PAUL'S, at the end of St. Paul's Street, and ST. JOHN'S, Berkeley Street, are Græco-Italian.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AND DISSENTING CHAPELS. The most important of these is the Roman Catholic CHURCH OF SAINT GREGORY. Externally and internally this church is a gem, and for combined purity and richness of architecture, stands foremost among the ecclesiastical edifices of Cheltenham. The style adopted is the Decorated, and the fullest scope has been given to the architect in the use of the ornamentation appropriate to that style. The church is cruciform, and has a fine spire at its north end. The entrance-porch has a beautiful foliated arch,

with a niche above containing a figure of our Lord as the Good Shepherd. The details of the sculpture of this porch are equally rich and tasteful. Other niches on the exterior part of the Church contain statues of our Lord in the attitude of benediction, and of the Virgin and Infant Jesus. The interior displays equal taste in its ornamentation. Many of the windows are filled with fine stained glass, and the representations in relief of scenes in our Lord's Passion hung round the walls are good specimens of this kind of art. The altar and reredos are elaborately and tastefully carved and ornamented.

The Methodists, Baptists, Congregationalists, Presbyterians, Unitarians, Jews, etc., have all places of worship here; but their chapels, though in many cases neat and commodious, have no particular architectural claims to be noticed.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS. — To its educational establishments, as has been already observed, Cheltenham owes no small amount of its prosperity. An account of the town, therefore, must include a brief notice of the most important of these institutions.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE, though not earliest in date, is first in importance among the educational establishments. It occupies a fine site facing the Bath Road, and the stateliness and beauty of its design are displayed to advantage by the open ground by which it is surrounded. The chief portion of the building was erected in 1843, but various additions have been made

at subsequent periods, and it now forms a spacious quadrangle, comprising class and lecture rooms, a chapel, and all the other appointments of the best establishments of its kind. The style adopted is the domestic Gothic. The front consists of two wings divided into bays by buttresses, the pinnacles of which rise above the wall. In the centre of the front is a square tower, battlemented, and with turrets at the corners. The main entrance is through a pointed doorway in the tower. The various class-rooms do not require special notice. The *Chapel*, which is Perpendicular in style, and accords well with the rest of the edifice, occupies the south-eastern part of the quadrangle. It has some stained-glass windows in memory of pupils who fell in the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny.

The college—which, it may be remarked, is the property of a company of shareholders—is divided into three departments—the classical, the modern or military and civil, and the junior or preparatory. Pupils are admitted between the ages of eight and fifteen; above the latter age an examination must be passed as a condition of entrance. No pupil can be admitted unless he has been nominated by a proprietor. The number of pupils regularly receiving instruction here is nearly 700. Several of the masters receive boarders in new and admirably constructed boarding-houses.

Attached to the college are exhibitions of some value.

There is a spacious playground behind the college.

A very handsome and picturesque-looking building, called the *Gymnasium*, has been erected on the south side of it, and contains two large racquet courts, and all the most approved provisions for recreation and physical training.

It may also be mentioned here that there is a large public Riding School in Montpelier Place.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, which is situated in High Street, is a quaint old building. It was founded in 1574 by Richard Pates of Gloucester, who bequeathed several plots of ground in and around Cheltenham for its support. The property having greatly increased in value, the school was enlarged, and its benefits extended in accordance with the wants of the community in 1852. The education communicated here is mainly classical, in accordance with the will of the founder ; but there is also a commercial department. The head master, who has a residence on the premises, is permitted to receive thirty boarders. The fees are from four to eight guineas a year. Two exhibitions to Pembroke College, Oxford, of the value of £60 each, are attached to this school ; and there are four church livings, to which its scholars are exclusively eligible.

THE TRAINING COLLEGE, Swindon Road, was established for the purpose of training young men as schoolmasters in Church of England schools. It is a handsome building, in the Mediæval style. The average number of students annually trained here is from eighty

to a hundred. A branch of this institution is carried on, for the training of schoolmistresses, in St. Mary's Hall, High Street.

THE LADIES' COLLEGE, Cambray House, was established in 1854, and is, like the Cheltenham College, a proprietary institution. To entitle a young lady to admission the nomination of a proprietor is required.

THE JUNIOR PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, Stamford House, acts the part of a nursery to Cheltenham College and other large schools. Here, too, the principle of nomination by a shareholder as a condition of admission is adhered to. The object of the provision in all these cases is to secure that the boys and girls who are admitted shall be the sons and daughters of "gentlemen."

IMPERIAL WINTER GARDEN. This handsome structure is situate at the south end of the Promenade, in the centre of Imperial Square, surrounded with well laid out grounds. The building, which is after the style of the Crystal Palace, is cruciform, surmounted with a dome and flanked with two towers, and measures 250 feet long by about 50 broad. It is devoted to a winter garden, concert-hall, and exhibition, and is provided with skating-rinks. The floor of the building has been specially constructed for dancing.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, High Street, erected in 1816 at a cost of nearly £50,000, contains many fine apartments, the chief of them—the ball-room—being considered one of the finest of the kind in England.

This apartment measures 87 feet long by 40 wide, and 40 high. Here, as its name implies, the fashionable gatherings of the "season" take place—which may be taken as extending from December to April.

THE MARKET HALL has its entrance from High Street, and is a spacious and commodious structure.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY is situated in Sandford Road, near the College. It is a handsome building, with an entrance through a portico of Ionic columns. In its vestibule there is a fine marble group by Gibbons representing the Good Samaritan. This excellent institution is supported by voluntary donations and subscriptions, and has an annual income of about £2500.

THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, Winchcomb Street, founded in 1806 by Queen Charlotte, but erected on its present plan in 1834, is for the education and maintenance of the female children of the poor, the preference being given to orphans. As may be supposed, there are always poor orphans in abundance to fill the institution. No child is received under eight or above ten years of age ; and no child, unless under the special sanction of the committee of management, is retained after fifteen. The building is a handsome one, in the Tudor style. The average number of orphans here taken care of is forty. The institution is maintained by voluntary contributions.

THIRLSTAIN HOUSE, Bath Road, was a great centre of attraction in the days of the late Lord Northwick, on

account of its valuable collection of paintings and other objects of art, which was in the most generous manner thrown open to the public. On the death of the noble owner the collection was brought to the hammer, and realised about £100,000. The house is a handsome one, its entrance being through a fine Ionic portico.

LIBRARIES AND CLUBS.—The permanent library and newsroom is situate in the Royal Circus, besides which there are several of a private nature. The New Club, situate in the Promenade, is one of the most select in the west of England. Members are elected by ballot. Entrance fee £10, annual subscription £4. An annual ball is given by the Members.

FOX-HOUNDS.—The Cotswold are partly a private and partly a subscription pack. As a pack they are fast, staunch, and very well hunted; and though the country is hilly and wooded they contrive to show first-rate sport. The kennels are in the town, and the meets are rarely fixed at a greater distance than 10 miles from Cheltenham, but those who care to go farther afield will find the Berkeley, Duke of Beaufort's, and Vale of White Horse also within reach.

VICINITY OF CHELTENHAM.

Cheltenham is a convenient centre for excursions, numerous places of interest being either within walking distance or accessible by rail. Gloucester, with its Cathedral, is seven miles distant; and Tewkesbury, with its fine old Abbey Church, is distant eight or nine. These places are elsewhere described. A little farther

off are Stroud ($19\frac{1}{4}$ miles), and Cirencester ($34\frac{1}{4}$), but only half that distance by road—also separately described. Here it is only necessary to notice places that can strictly be referred to the neighbourhood of Cheltenham.

It may be mentioned that various localities in this neighbourhood possess features interesting to the geologist. Leckhampton Hill, Birdlip, Sudeley, Cleeve, and other points in the Cotswold Hills in this neighbourhood, contain numerous fossils, and will repay a careful search.

COWLEY is five miles from Cheltenham, on the Cirencester road. A mile from Cheltenham the neat village of *Charlton Kings* is passed, and three miles farther Cubberley (noticed below). Cowley is interesting on account of its *Church*, which is a very fine example of Early English, comparatively little altered by subsequent work.

CUBBERLEY, four miles from Cheltenham, is a place of some antiquity, recently restored. The *Church* contains several monuments, with the effigies in armour of four members of the Berkeley family, in the south side of the chancel. An effigy in a recess in the north wall, presenting a heart on a shield borne on its breast, is doubtless that of the Lord Gilbert de Berkeley, who bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of St. Giles, Little Malvern, and his heart in the church of St. Giles of Cubberley, about 1295. The tourist should not leave this neighbourhood without visiting the *Seven Springs*, about half a mile east from the

church, often said to be the source of the river Thames, but really of its tributary the Churn, the real source being at Thames Head near Cirencester .

ELKSTONE is a mile and a half beyond Cowley, and between six and seven from Cheltenham. This little village is of very great interest to the ecclesiologist on account of its *Church*. Rickman, in his "Gothic Architecture," says regarding it: "Elkstone church is small, but has a very handsome late Perpendicular tower, opening into the nave. The chancel is very curious, having some fine Norman groining and enriched arches, with a staircase leading to a chamber over it, which has no apparent opening to the nave, but a lancet-window eastward. The walls of the nave and the south door are Norman, and the cornice of the wall enriched with carved heads. Several later windows have been inserted in both nave and chancel; but the east window, a small one, is a remarkably fine specimen of Norman enrichment, both within and without." Over the south door is some quaint sculpture of a very unusual kind. It represents our Saviour enthroned, with the figure of a hand, the emblem of the Deity, pointing downwards, and round are the holy Lamb and symbols of the evangelists.

LECHAMPTON may be regarded as a suburb of Cheltenham. It possesses an old *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter, which contains several ancient monuments. One of these bears the recumbent effigies of a knight in armour and his lady. The inscription on this tomb is

worn out ; but the knight is conjectured to have belonged to the family of the Giffords. There are some brasses and other memorials of the Norwood family. Several defaced effigies lie in the churchyard. A new church, St. Philip's, has been erected to meet the wants of the increasing population, which at last census was 2523.

SHURDINGTON, about a mile and a half to the south-west of Leckhampton, and four miles from Cheltenham, has a good *Church* in the Early English style, with a lofty spire. A footpath near the church strikes across the fields, through the Crippett's farm, to a hill whence there is a fine view of Cheltenham and the Severn. The geologist will not leave this neighbourhood without taking a look into the quarries, which contain various fossils, and at the curious and prominent pinnacle of oolitic stone called the Devil's Chimney. The British barrow on this ridge of hill, marked by a clump of fir-trees, has been opened, but neither the date nor the results of the excavation have been recorded. The stone slab, which may still be seen, is a sufficient evidence that this was the resting-place of one of the primeval inhabitants of the county.

SUDELEY CASTLE is between seven and eight miles from Cheltenham. On his way the tourist passes through *Southam*, which has an ancient manor-house of the old Norman family of the De la Beres, now the property of the Earl of Ellenborough. The castle has been of considerable extent. Part of it has been restored

with much taste, and is now the residence of Mr. Dent, the proprietor. It was built in the reign of Henry VI. by Ralph le Boteler, Baron of Sudeley and Lord Treasurer of England, out of the spoils he got in the French wars—one tower being named Portman's Tower, because it was built with the ransom of a Frenchman of that name whom Le Boteler (who was also an admiral) captured at sea. The plan of the castle can be traced with tolerable ease in its ruined portions; and in the restorations care has been taken both to reproduce the original architecture as accurately as possible, and to make the internal furnishings correspond with what is known of old baronial mansions. The interior is further adorned with many valuable works of art.

The *Chapel* of the castle has been restored by Mr. Scott of London with the most perfect success. The style is Perpendicular. An altar-tomb, with a fine marble effigy of Queen Catherine Parr, who is buried beneath the spot it occupies, was erected several years ago by Mr. Dent. A monument that was originally erected to her memory on this spot was destroyed in the time of the Civil Wars.

At Sudeley the tourist is within about a mile of Winchcombe, and three of Toddington Park, the seat of Lord Sudeley.

WHITTINGTON, 5 miles east from Cheltenham, has a small *Church*, with an interesting Norman arch between the nave and chancel. There are two monumental effigies of knights, which, from their style of sculpture,

must be of a very early date. The recumbent effigy of a female in the costume of the time of Edward I. is in good preservation. There is also a good brass, with the engraved figures of Richard and Margaret Cotton, bearing the date 1560.

WINCHCOMBE, about 7 miles from Cheltenham and 1 from Sudeley, was anciently a place of great importance. In 787 Offa, king of Mercia, founded a nunnery here; but eleven years later his successor, Kennulph, changed it into an establishment for three hundred monks of the order of St. Benedict, and richly endowed it. In 985 the monastery was rebuilt by Oswald, Bishop of Worcester. Under its second-last abbot, Richard Kidderminster, who was a very learned man, the monastery flourished "like another university." At the Dissolution the annual revenue of the abbey was valued at £759 : 11 : 9. All the buildings were ruthlessly destroyed.

The *Church* is a Perpendicular structure of the time of Henry VI. Its cornices are adorned with grotesque figures, in the style of the period to which it belongs. In the interior are some curious carvings, and a piscina with the arms of the Le Botelers used in its ornamentation.

The town has some picturesque old houses. Its population is 2937, and is chiefly employed in agricultural pursuits—there being 272 farmers, 1217 agricultural labourers, and 90 shepherds, according to the last census.

CIRENCESTER.

HOTELS : *Prince's ; Fleece.*

From Gloucester, 27½ miles ; Cheltenham, 34½ ; London, 95½.

No town in Gloucestershire has attractions for the antiquarian equal to those of Cirencester. There can be no doubt that it was one of the most important settlements of the Dobuni, it being expressly mentioned as such by Nennius. Its name, while in the possession of the original inhabitants, was *Caerceri* ; from *Corin*, the early name of the small river Churn, and *Caer*, a city or fortified place. When the Romans took possession of the town they latinised its name, making it *Corinium*. Richard of Monmouth is of opinion that Corinium was built in the time of Claudius, probably by Plautius, who first subdued the British inhabitants. That Corinium was a place of great importance in the time of Constantine is evidenced by the great quantity of coins found here belonging to that emperor and his sons. Its history under the Saxons, from whom it derived its present name, is unimportant ; and the changes that took place after the Norman Conquest do not call for special mention. An abbey of Black Canons of the order of St. Augustine was established here in 1117 by Henry I., and

appears to have flourished, as at the Dissolution it was worth £1057 : 7 : 1½ a year. The present church dates from the beginning of the 15th century.

In the reign of Henry IV. the inhabitants put to death the leaders of an insurrection for the restoration of Richard II.,—a service which Henry rewarded by conferring peculiar privileges on the town. In the time of Charles I., Lord Chandos here met with an obstinate resistance when attempting to carry into effect a commission of array. John Lord Lovelace, when on his march, with about 70 attendants, to join the Prince of Orange, was here attacked by a strong party of militia under Beaufort, and after a sharp conflict, the followers of Lovelace were overpowered, and himself made a prisoner. Cirencester formerly possessed a castle, which, with the exception of a plain uninteresting Norman gateway bearing the name of Spital Gate, has entirely disappeared. It was created a borough by Queen Elizabeth, and although now locally under the jurisdiction of the county magistrates, it returns a member to Parliament.

The population of Cirencester at last census was 7079, and the inhabited houses 1455, showing an increase since 1851 of 743 persons and 155 houses. Some brewing and malting is done in the town, but the occupations of the people are mainly agricultural—there being 260 farmers, 1891 agricultural labourers, and 147 shepherds, in the parish.

THE CHURCH.—Commencing with the modern town,

the church first claims attention. Had Cirencester nothing to show beyond this noble edifice, every lover of ecclesiastical architecture would be willing to acknowledge that the sight of it is sufficient to repay a long journey. The church, which is a fine example of the Perpendicular style, consists of nave, aisles, and chancel, five chapels, a porch on the south side, and a fine tower at the west end, 134 feet high, adorned with statues in niches and with battlements and pinnacles. The north side of the church is specially rich in grotesque monsters and other figures along the cornices. The porch has a beautifully-groined roof. Against its right wall is a circular stone table. The door is of old carved oak, with some curious figures, the details being in accordance with the style of the church. The interior is very interesting. The nave is divided from its aisles on either side by six lofty pointed arches springing from clustered columns, with figures of angels bearing shields of arms at their capitals, towards both the nave and the aisles. On either side the nave has a range of clerestory windows of four lights each. A second clerestory range of five windows of four lights each appears in the wall above the chapel attached to the north aisle. The chancel is divided from the nave by a lofty pointed arch, above which is a Perpendicular window of seven lights. The east window is filled with fine old stained glass collected from other parts of the church.

This church is peculiarly rich in old sculptured effigies and brasses. In St. John's Chapel, on the south

of the chancel, are the kneeling effigies of George Monox and his wife, under a stately canopy supported by Corinthian columns. Their two daughters kneel below. The date of this monument is 1638. St. Catherine's Chapel, adjoining the chancel on the north, has two sepulchral niches, one of them containing a recumbent effigy, with folded hands, much defaced. This chapel has a good stained window in its east end in memory of the Cripps family, who once resided here. The roof of this chapel is beautifully groined. St. Mary's Chapel, adjoining the north side of St. Catherine's, has a large and stately monument, with the recumbent effigies of Humphrey Bridges and Elizabeth his wife, who died, the former in 1598, the latter in 1620. Two of their grown-up sons kneel in compartments at their head and feet; and below is a row of their children, three standing and six kneeling. In this chapel, too, is a stately tomb, with the marble effigy, reclining on its right arm, of William Master, "*qui Martyrem Regem mœrens Martyr semi-mortuus vixit diu.*" A long Latin inscription, from which the above clause is taken, sets forth his virtues and his loyalty. Trinity Chapel has a monument with the busts of Allen Lord Bathurst and his lady. There are some remains of old fresco-painting here. The chapel off the north aisle is divided from the aisle by pointed arches, with figures of angels bearing shields of arms at the capitals of the clustered columns. Between the arches runs a stone screen in Perpendicular work. There are many ancient brasses in this church; but

our space does not allow of even an enumeration of them. The building is at present undergoing extensive restorations.

There is another church in Cirencester, but it is new and uninteresting.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The *Town-Hall*, a neat building in the Tudor style, is near the south porch of the church.

The *Grammar School* was founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Ruthall, Bishop of Durham, a native of the town. According to the charter, its funds were to be appropriated to the education of the sons of the ratepayers; but the foundation has long been in a very unsatisfactory state.

The *Blue and Yellow School*, also on an ancient foundation, is still in a very flourishing condition. The town possesses various almshouses and other charities for the relief of the poor, a mechanics' institute, and temperance hall.

Within the last few years an institution called the *Royal Agricultural College* has been established with considerable success. The buildings of this institution are in the Tudor style, and contain every needful accommodation for a principal, a staff of professors, and a number of students. About 700 acres of farming land are attached to the institution. There are a library, museum, lecture-hall, and chapel for the use of the students, who are instructed in the science and practice of agriculture, chemistry, and chemical manipulation;

geology, natural history, and botany ; mathematics and natural philosophy, with practical engineering, surveying, and levelling, etc.

The ROMAN CORINIUM occupied all the space of the present town of Cirencester with the exception of Gloucester Street. The houses would not be built close together as in modern days ; but that the gardens and fields enclosed within the sweep of the old wall were dotted over at intervals with elegant villas is testified by the beautiful remains of their tessellated floors. The *Wall* can be easily traced through a great part of its circuit. Passing up Gloucester Street from the church, and turning to the right into Spitalgate Lane, the tourist will soon find himself on the wall, the Churn running parallel to it as a fosse. It has been strongly faced with masonry, with rough stones thrown in behind and embedded in concrete ; but the faced stones have been mostly taken away for modern uses. The wall is highest and strongest on the east of the town. At the Workhouse the wall disappears, and only a small fragment of it occurs again near the railway. It appears to have been about 15 feet high and 6 or 8 thick, with a sloping bank of earth thrown up against its inner side. In almost innumerable spots in the area enclosed by this wall Roman remains have been found. The architecture of the city has been in the best style of the Romans. In the *Leauses* Dr. Stukeley, who wrote a description of Cirencester in 1724, saw many shafts, bases, and capitals of columns, which were being carted

away for building houses or mending the roads. More recently capitals and bases of columns have been dug up in the same place ; and the conjecture that here was the Capitol, or Prætorium, is not at all improbable. Around have been villas whose exquisitely tessellated floors are an indication that their architecture must have been of no inferior kind. Statuettes, pottery, weapons, rings, and other ornaments of gold, silver, bronze, and iron, urns, and coins have here, and in other parts of the city, been brought to light by excavations, sometimes by the mere turning over of the soil.

In a field a little beyond the railway bridge is the *Amphitheatre*, or Bull Ring ; though generally well marked, the hand of time has smoothed out the rows of seats from which the sports of the arena were witnessed. The amphitheatre measures 148 feet from east to west, and 134 from north to south. It has two entrances opposite each other. In the neighbourhood of the amphitheatre is a mound, probably a British barrow.*

Oakley Park, the seat of Earl Bathurst, is close to the town and near the Agricultural College. The mansion is elegant, and is surrounded by thriving plantations. It is open to visitors on certain days. Within its limits are preserved some of the antiquities of Cirencester.

* For full information regarding *Corinium* see "Illustrations of the Remains of Roman Art in Cirencester," by Professor Buckman F.L.S., and C. H. Newmarch, 1850, wherein many of the remains are figured.

VICINITY OF CIRENCESTER.

CHEDWORTH.—The famous Roman villa in Chedworth woods, about 8 miles north of Cirencester, may be visited either from Chedworth or Withington, between which it lies in the valley of the Coln. It is much visited by antiquaries and picnic parties on account of its pavements and baths, and the picturesqueness of the site. There are a museum and curator's house on the grounds, which are well kept by the proprietor, Lord Eldon of Stewell Park.

FAIRFORD [INNS: *Bull, George*], about 8 miles east from Cirencester situated at the foot of the Cotswold Hills and near the banks of the Coln, is a pleasant little town, with a *Church* remarkable for its stained windows, which are said to be almost unequalled. The building was erected by John Tame, an opulent London merchant, who purchased the manor of Fairford. Having about the year 1492 captured at sea a quantity of stained glass, on its way to Rome, he began in the following year to erect the church for its reception; but having died in the year 1500, when the building was unfinished, it was continued and completed by his son, Sir Edward Tame, knight. The marks and imperfections were caused by their removal during the civil wars. The edifice is dedicated to St. Mary, and is a beautiful specimen of the Perpendicular style. The town is not incorporated, but governed by a bailiff. It contains several chapels, charities, and a Lunatic Asylum. Population, 1626. The angler may find

amusement in the Coln, which abounds with small fish, especially trout.

On the way to Fairford the tourist passes several hamlets. Ampney Crucis, Ampney St. Mary's, and Ampney St. Peter's, are all as old as the Domesday Survey; but they have nothing specially interesting.

LECHLADE, 4 miles beyond Fairford, and on the border of the county, was in early times the site of a priory of Black Canons dedicated to St. John the Baptist, which has entirely disappeared. The *Church* is a handsome building in the Perpendicular style. Important Roman remains have been found here.

NORTHLEACH [INN: *King's Head*], formerly a manufacturing town, but now dwindled into obscurity, is 9 miles north-east from Cirencester, in a pleasant valley amongst the Cotswold Hills. It is under the government of a bailiff, who is appointed by the lord of the manor. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is ancient and in the Perpendicular style of architecture; it has a beautiful embattled tower, and in the interior is a number of brasses and monuments. The town contains a Dissenting place of worship, a grammar school on an ancient foundation, besides several almshouses and other charities. The population is 962.

Sherborne, which lies to the east of Northleach, has a very neat little Gothic church, erected about fifteen years ago on the site of the former edifice by Lord Sherborne. It consists of a nave and chancel, with

tower, spire, and peal of bells, and is built of stone found in the county.

A walk of about 6 miles, the road lying along the Roman Fosse Way, will bring the tourist to *Bourton-on-the-Water*, where he gains a railway station. The localities in this part of the county which the tourist may wish to visit being only accessible by rail by a circuitous route from other parts, may be conveniently noticed here. Bourton is itself of no special importance.

Stow, or Stow-on-the-Wold [INN : *King's Arms*], is a small market-town near the eastern boundary of the county, about 3 miles from Bourton and 25 from Gloucester. It is irregularly built on the summit of a hill, and the houses, which are low and built of stone, present a neat appearance. The manufacture of woollen was once carried on here, but has been discontinued. There is a large malting trade. The town is not incorporated, and therefore under the jurisdiction of the county authorities. The church, a fine old building with a lofty tower, is said to have been built by one Ailmore, Earl of Devon and Cornwall. The interior is plain, and contains several monuments to the Chamberlayne family, who are descendants of the Norman family of the Tankervilles, and have possessed estates in this county for centuries. The living belongs to the rector. The town possesses a Dissenting chapel, several schools and almshouses, and a weekly market. The population in 1871 was 2040.

WICK RISSINGTON, about 2 miles from Stow, has an interesting old church in several styles of architecture.

LITTLE RISSINGTON, just beyond, occupies a very beautiful position, being built upon a rock, from the summit of which a good view of the surrounding country is obtained. Its church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is somewhat curious, the parts most worthy of notice being a Perpendicular pillar which supports the Norman tower, the arches on the north aisle, and the whole of the windows, some of which are Early English, whilst others are Decorated. This interesting little edifice is now in a capital state of repair.

UPPER and LOWER SWELL, two small villages, or rather hamlets, closely adjoin Stow. The church of Upper Swell is old, and has been partially restored. It has some fine Norman remains, especially the chancel arch, and doorway. Near this village is a curious old tomb, situated on an eminence, and surrounded by thick woods. The church of Lower Swell, dedicated to St. Mary, is also Norman, but has been successively enlarged or restored in a totally different style. The village is pleasantly situated on a brook. A mansion in its neighbourhood was the residence of Sir Robert Atkyns, the author of the best "History of Gloucestershire." The work was passing through the press when Sir Robert died, 29th November 1711, aged 65. His "History" appeared in 1712. Sir Robert is buried in the pretty little church of *Saperton*, about 6 miles westward from Bourton-on-the-Water. He had also a seat

in Saperton, charmingly situated in the immediate vicinity of the church.

CONDICOTE, rather less than 2 miles from Upper Swell, is a small rural village with a very ancient church dedicated to St. Nicholas. This building, although small, is somewhat curious, and its Norman doorway will please the eye of the antiquary. Some small and uninteresting remains of a Roman Camp exist near the village.

MORETON, or Moreton-in-the-Marsh, is close to the station of the same name, on the Great Western Railway. By the highway it is a little more than 4 miles from Stow. It is a small, ancient, and pleasant market town, situated in a valley near the borders of Oxfordshire and Warwickshire, has a linen manufactory, a church and chapel, two or three schools, a reading-room, and an ancient market, which is at the present day but thinly attended. The population is 1420. *Batsford Park* is the seat of the Right Honourable the Lord Redesdale, who owns by far the larger part of the parish.

Sezincot Park, about a mile from Moreton, is the seat of Sir Charles Rushout, Bart. Adjoining it is the agricultural hamlet of *Sezincot*, with a population of 81.

CAMPDEN, or, as it is often called, Chipping-Campden, 5 miles by rail from Moreton, is a place of considerable antiquity, being mentioned in many charters, from the time of Domesday downwards. It was incorporated by James I., and is now governed by a bailiff and other minor officers. The *Church* is ancient, and does not,

strictly speaking, belong to any particular style ; it is a large and handsome building, consisting of nave, aisles, and chancel, and possessing a fine old tower, with some private chapels and ancient monuments. The town was formerly of some consequence ; in the fourteenth century it had a large trade in wool, which, however, has now almost entirely deserted it, although the ancient market is still held. The population is 1975.

CLIFTON.

See SUBURBS AND VICINITY OF BRISTOL, p. 37.

FOREST OF DEAN.

This picturesque and interesting tract of country lies on the west of Gloucestershire, between the rivers Severn and Wye. At one time this district was an oak forest of considerable importance ; but it is now mainly covered with coppices, which are periodically cut down for the sake of the bark. This is in every respect the wildest part of Gloucestershire, and will afford the enterprising tourist many views of striking beauty.

The Forest of Dean possesses an entire little coal-field of some interest. The strata repose in a basin-like form, the greatest depression being near the centre ; the larger axis extending from north to south about 11 miles, and the transverse axis, in the widest part, ranging from east to west about 7 miles. If the observer stands on the edge of the hills by which this basin is bounded, he will see the enclosing character of the ridge, as well as the less

conspicuous circle of somewhat elevated land occupying the central portion of this field, and which is separated by a valley or plain from the surrounding ridge. This outlying ridge in most places marks the outcrop of the conglomerate mountain limestone, iron veins, millstone grit, and lower coal measures. A local collector has obtained about twelve species of coal plants, comprising the prevalent ferns, from this coal basin.

MICHELDEAN [INNS: *George, White Horse*].—This town, which is on the northern border of the forest, is two miles from the station of the same name. It consists mainly of one long irregular street, having near the northern end a *Town Hall*, in the style common in many parts of the adjoining counties. The building is small but substantial, and rests on massive stone pillars, from which spring rude circular arches.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Michael, is an ancient building in several styles of architecture, and consists of nave, with two aisles on the north side and one on the south, chancel, and tower with spire at west end of south aisle. The tower is Early English, and the octagonal spire that rises from it is, from its beautiful tapering, an ornament to the landscape as well as to the building to which it is attached. The west window of the nave is new, and Perpendicular; that of the second north aisle is old, and somewhat worn, but a good specimen of the same style; the intermediate aisle is lighted at this end by a small Early English window. The east window is Decorated, and of five lights. The

east window of the second north aisle is a fine specimen of Perpendicular, and is divided into seven lights. The other windows are mostly Decorated. The interior has been carefully restored and re-pewed. Above the chancel-arch are some interesting frescoes, discovered during restorations. The painting is in several compartments, each devoted to a sacred subject. More of these frescoes might be discovered here and elsewhere under the plaster and whitewash. There is a fine carved font, and an elegant pulpit. None of the monuments call for special notice.

There are Dissenting chapels, schools, etc., in the town. The population is 689, houses 144.

A picturesque road leads through the forest to Coleford. In some places the country has a very dismal aspect, from the deserted ruins and heaps of rubbish ; while in others one witnesses the outgoings of the rude vigorous life of an uncultured mining population. In some places the result of man's work seems even to add a new and strange beauty to the scenes in which it is carried on. It is unnecessary to diverge to the left to the little church of *Abenall*, which has one rude circular arch, which is probably the work of village masons of our own day, and an old brass. *Ruerdean*, farther to the right, has as little to repay a visit ; and *English Bicknor*, to which a road strikes off on the right about 6 miles from Micheldean, though older than the Conquest, has nothing to attract the antiquarian or ecclesiologist.

COLEFORD, 8 miles from Micheldean and 4 from Monmouth, being merely a hamlet to the parish of Newland, is of no historical importance. It is a neat little market-town, and does a large trade in mineral productions. It consists mainly of one principal street, which is lighted with gas and substantially paved. The neighbouring country is exceedingly pleasant, and embraces some very picturesque views, especially those on the Wye, by which the town is bounded on the west. There are three places of worship, one of which is in connection with the Established Church. The National School is the principal place of public instruction. A market is held weekly, and an extensive sheep fair annually in the month of June. Population, 2600 ; inhabited houses, 538.

NEWLAND lies about 2 miles distant from Coleford, in a very pleasant situation near the river Wye. The village is quadrangular in form, and in its centre stands the *Church*, which is a spacious and ancient structure, ornamented at the west end with a fine tower, with pinnacles and openwork battlements. There are several old monuments in the interior. On the western side of the churchyard is the *Grammar School*, founded A.D. 1632, adjoining which is the residence for the master. Near these buildings is a row of *Almshouses* founded by one William Jones, who also founded the Grammar School and Almshouses at Monmouth.

ST. BRIAVELLS is distant from Newland between 3 and 4 miles ; its *Church* is modern, and dedicated to

St. Mary. Here are some interesting remains of a strong *Castle*, built in the reign of Henry I. by one of the Earls of Hereford.

WESTBURY-ON-THE-SEVERN.—The *Church* of this extensive parish may be reached by a pleasant footpath across the fields from near the Grange Junction Station. The distance is 2 miles ; and the spire will guide the tourist the most of the way. The *Church* consists of nave, aisles, and chancel. The spire stands a few yards from the church, and has, from traces on the east front of the tower, been attached to the west end of a former building. The tower is square, and the spire octagonal and massive. Over the doorway at the west end of the church, which is Early English, is a square canopy enclosing a trefoil-headed one, within which is a cross (without figure on it), and a figure on either side of it. There is an old cross in the churchyard.

FLAXLEY is about 4 miles from either Newnham or Grange Court Station. This village was a place of considerable importance in olden times, being the site of a Cistercian abbey founded in the reign of Stephen by Robert Fitz-Milo, second Earl of Hereford, on the spot where his brother had been accidentally shot while hunting. It was further endowed by Henry II., and was worth £112 : 13 : 1 at the Dissolution. Only a few remains of foundations can now be traced ; but excavations, carried on under proper directions, would probably lay bare the whole ground-plan. Part of the abbot's lodgings is incorporated in a modern mansion-

house. The *Church* is of no special interest. There is some attractive scenery here.

NEWNHAM is pleasantly situated on the western bank of the Severn near the station bearing its name. It was a place of importance in Norman times, there being repeated mention of a castle here, though no remains of such a building can now be traced. There are, however, some lines of fortification still to be seen, some portion of which may be Norman, which probably belongs to the time of the Civil Wars, when this place was held for the king by Sir John Wyntour. The *Church* is prominently situated. It has a fine Norman arch leading into the chancel—manifestly part of an earlier building.

LYDNEY, a short distance from Lydney Station, has in its neighbourhood two Roman forts or camps, on eminences overlooking the Severn. Near the larger of the two have been discovered the remains of a Roman bath. Coins, statues, urns, fragments of pavements, etc., have also been turned up.

WOOLASTON, some 3 miles farther by rail, is situated on the western bank of the Severn, and consists of only a few poor cottages. The church is a Norman building of very curious construction, and contains some ancient monuments. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is patron of the living and lord of the manor.

TIDENHAM, 4 miles farther by road, has an interest-

ing church dedicated to St. Peter. It is in the Early English style of architecture, and contains a curious Norman font, which is a great attraction. There are two Dissenting places of worship. The population is 1652. The village is delightfully situated between the rivers Severn and Wye, the latter of which abounds with scenery of the richest description.

The tourist is here on the borders of Monmouthshire, and within 2 miles of Chepstow.

GLOUCESTER.

HOTELS: *The Bell, The Spread Eagle, The Ram, The Albion.*

From London, 114 miles; Bristol, $37\frac{1}{2}$; Birmingham, $56\frac{1}{2}$; Cheltenham, 7; Cirencester, $27\frac{1}{2}$.

GLOUCESTER, the *Caer Gloew*, or Fair City, of the old Dobuni, the *Glevum* of the Romans, and the *Glow Ceaster* of the Saxons, is beautifully situated on a gentle eminence on the east bank of the Severn, in the centre of an extensive valley. Its ancient names show that Gloucester has a history. When the Romans had carried their arms thus far, they saw the necessity of a settlement, which might act as a check on the warlike inhabitants of South Wales. So *Caer Gloew* became *Glevum Colonia*; and, as may be judged from the Itineraries of Antoninus, it was a place of considerable importance during the Roman occupation of Britain. On the evacuation of the country by the Romans in the 5th century, internal dissensions, and the incursions of the Picts and Scots, reduced the inhabitants to such extremities that they applied for assistance to the Saxons, who now became masters of the city. Under these people it increased in importance, and was, with fourteen others, included in the Saxon kingdom of the Mid-Angles, or Mercia. Several Saxon kings resided here, whence Gloucester received the

honourable appellation of a royal city. It is so named in some ancient deeds. In 681 Osric of Mercia founded a nunnery here. The establishment was changed into a monastery by Beowulph, king of Mercia, and formed the origin of the present cathedral. A treaty was concluded here in 1016 between Canute and Edmund Ironside, by which a division of the whole kingdom of England between the two rivals was arranged. That the Normans were alive to the beauty and importance of this place is evident from the fact that the Conqueror often held his court, and always spent the festive seasons here, attended by the clergy and principal nobility of the land. About the middle of the 12th century the inhabitants, who were exceedingly zealous in the cause of the Empress Maude, used their utmost endeavours to wrest the crown from King Stephen. Henry III., at the tender age of ten years, was crowned in the Abbey Church here, A.D. 1216. Parliaments were summoned in this city at various periods—viz., one by Richard II., A.D. 1378 ; one by Henry IV., A.D. 1407 ; and one by Henry V., A.D. 1420. Richard III. in 1483, immediately after his coronation, visited Gloucester on a progress through the kingdom. During the civil wars of the 17th century Gloucester was firm in its adherence to the Parliamentary cause ; and so great was the interest excited that even women and children were to be seen assisting in fortifying the gates and approaches to the city. Although summoned to surrender, on the 10th of August 1643, to a royal army under the command

of the king in person, the citizens steadily resisted every argument which was employed to induce them to yield, and every effort of the royal party to take the city was met with the most determined opposition. On account of the decided part which the inhabitants had taken against the king, the fortifications of the city were entirely destroyed shortly after the Restoration. The later incidents connected with this city are neither numerous nor remarkable. It was visited by James II. in 1687 ; by George III. in 1788 ; by George IV., when Prince of Wales, in 1807 ; and by her present Majesty when Princess Victoria.

Gloucester was the birthplace of Robert of Gloucester, the old chronicler, who flourished in the time of Edward IV. ; John Taylor, the Water Poet, born 1580, died 1654 ; George Whitfield, founder of the Calvinistic Methodists, born 1714, died 1770 ; and Robert Raikes, the founder of Sunday schools in England, born 1735, died 1811.

The trade and commerce of Gloucester are tolerably extensive, as the passing tourist may learn from a glance at its busy docks and streets. The manufactures are in iron, nails, engines, and machines, soap, etc. ; but these and kindred industries are only carried on to a slight extent. Timber, corn, wine, spirits, etc., are imported in large quantities ; and the exports chiefly consist of iron, coals, malt, salt, bricks, and pottery.

The local government of Gloucester is vested in a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 18 councillors, and the city returns 2 members to Parliament. The municipal borough

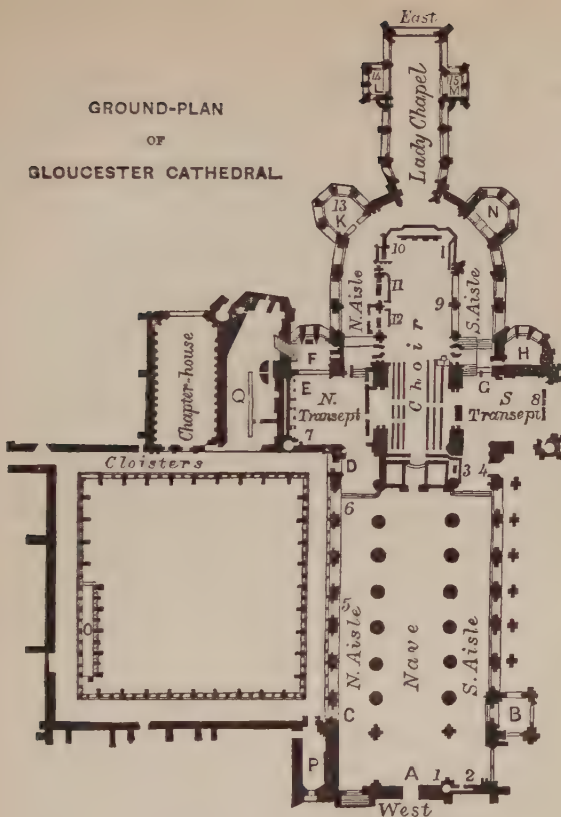
(area 415 acres) had a population in 1871 of 18,341; while the parliamentary borough (area 1666 acres), including Barton, Kingsholme, Longford, and Wotton, had a population of 31,844, estimated in 1879 at 39,000.

As might be expected from its antiquity, Gloucester abounds in objects of interest. Most of its quaint old wooden-fronted houses have been swept away to make room for buildings of a modern and more convenient description ; but it has still all its real attractions in its cathedral, churches, and other edifices.

THE CATHEDRAL.—Like most similar structures, the cathedral of Gloucester owes its origin to an early monastic establishment. Osric, the viceroy or “sub-regulus” of Ethelred, king of Mercia, called himself “rex” on the tomb which bears his crowned and sceptred effigy, on the left of the altar, founded a nunnery here in 681. This establishment was dispersed in 767, and the building lay desolate till 821, when it was restored as an abbey for secular canons by Beowulph, king of Mercia. In 1022 Canute changed the constitution of the monastery, transferring it to monks of the Benedictine order. At the Dissolution, in 1539, the income of the monastery was valued at £1550. Two years later the see of Gloucester was erected by Henry VIII., the abbey church, re-dedicated to the Holy Trinity, becoming its cathedral.

The most noted of the abbots of the original foundation were—Gilbert Foliot (1139-1148), the opponent of Becket ; and Walter Froucester, the historian of the

GROUND-PLAN
OF
GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL



REFERENCES.

Parts of Building.

- A West door.
- B South porch.
- C Monks' door to Cloisters.
- D Abbots' door to Cloisters.
- E Reliquary.
- F Chapel.
- G Doorway to Crypt.
- H Chapel.
- I Sedilia.
- K Chapel.
- L Abbot Hanley's Chantry.
- M Abbot Farley's Chantry.
- N Chapel.
- O Lavatory.
- P Passage to Cloisters.
- Q Abbots' Cloister.

Monuments.

- 1. Dr. Jenner.
- 2. Alderman Jones.
- 3. Abbot Seabroke.
- 4. Brydges.
- 5. Sarah Morley.
- 6. Alderman Machen.
- 7. John Bower.
- 8. Alderman Blackleech.
- 9. Foliot.
- 10. Osric.
- 11. Edward II.
- 12. Bishop Parker.
- 13. Courthouse.
- 14. Bishop Godfred.
- 15. Thomas Fitzwilliam.

abbey (1381-1412). Robert of Gloucester, author of a rhyming "Chronicle of England," was a monk of this abbey.

Among the bishops there are several names of distinction. John Hooper, appointed to the see in 1551, was burnt as a heretic by the Papists, Feb. 9, 1555. Miles Smith (1612-1624) was "a deep divine, great linguist, who had more than a single share in the last translation of the Bible." Besides having, conjointly with Bishop Bilston, the task of finally revising the translation, Dr. Smith, as Fuller quaintly puts it, "was enjoined to make the preface to the translation as a comely gate to a glorious city, which remains under his own hand in the University Library in Oxford." The Bible was published in 1611, and the following year Dr. Smith was elevated to the see of Gloucester. William Warburton, author of "The Divine Legation of Moses," "Julian," and many other works, is the most noted of the bishops who have occupied this see. He was born in 1698, was raised to the see of Gloucester in 1760, and died in 1779. There is a tablet to his memory at the west end of the north aisle of nave.

The see of Gloucester had that of Bristol added to it in 1836. The cathedral has undergone various modern restorations, but these have not been extensive, and they have in general been carried out with good taste.

The examination of this imposing edifice may be fitly commenced with a survey of its EXTERIOR. The cathedral is well situated, the lawn by which it is sur-

rounded affording many points from which a good general view may be obtained. The best views are from the north-west and the south-east. The outline of the building, as a whole, comes out with much picturesqueness and beauty from either of these points, and the more prominent details of the various parts can be noted in their bearing on the general effect. The cathedral* consists of nave, with aisles; transepts, with chapels; choir, with aisles and chapels; Lady chapel, with two chantries; a tower at the intersection of the transepts, with the nave and choir; a south porch; cloisters and chapter-house. The original church terminated at its east end with an apse, containing a centre and two side chapels, as the crypt below, quite corresponding in plan with the old choir, still shows. Much of the original Norman building remains, as will be found on a survey either of the

* It may be useful for the tourist to have here, in one view, the various dimensions of the cathedral:—

Total length and breadth	. . .	420 feet by 144 feet.
Length and breadth of nave	. . .	171 „ 84 „
„ „ of choir	. . .	140 „ 34 „
„ „ of transepts, each	66 „	43 „
„ „ of Lady chapel	90 „	30 „
Height of tower to leads	. . .	176 feet
„ from leads to tops of pinnacles	49 „	{ 225 „
Total height of choir		86 „
„ of nave		67 „
„ of side aisles		40 „
„ of Lady chapel		47 „
„ of east window		87 „
Length and breadth of cloisters	. . .	141 feet by 130 „
„ „ of chapter-house	72 „	34 „

exterior or of the interior. The features, however, which most attract the eye on an external survey are Perpendicular. The *West Front* was erected by John Morwent, who was abbot of the monastery from 1420 to 1437. Some of the details of the large Perpendicular window, particularly its pierced buttresses and parapets of open work, are deserving of notice. The *South Porch* was the work of the same abbot, and is in the same style of architecture, but much richer in its ornamentation. It has a chamber in its upper part, and is decorated with niches, canopies, and pinnacles. The mullions of the side windows are the continuation of internal panelling of the walls. The *South Aisle* is a very fine example of Early Decorated. It was altered to its present style under the abbacy of John Thokey (1306-1329); and the richness of its ornamentation is, no doubt, very much owing to the liberality of pilgrims to the shrine of Edward II., whose body was interred here after his barbarous murder in Berkeley Castle. The buttresses have on them a series of finely-sculptured figures. Passing on to the *South Transept*, the tourist may observe that the Perpendicular work, which is the main characteristic of this part of the cathedral, has not wholly obliterated the Norman, which it supersedes. The gable above the south window is filled with a series of round-headed arches, one row above another. This large window has good Perpendicular tracery. The turrets on either side of this front are Norman, with interlacing arcades in their upper part. It was under Abbot Wygemore (1329

1337) that this transept was altered to its present style. The *Tower*, rising from the intersection of the transepts with the nave and choir, is unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled, for stateliness and beauty by that of any other cathedral in the kingdom. It rises above the roof of the building in two storeys, each of which, in the four different faces, has two Perpendicular windows under elegant canopies. The pinnacles and open parapet work of the tower are of singular beauty. The tower was built by Thomas Seabroke, who was abbot from 1450 to 1457. It is 225 feet in height. In the *South Aisle of Choir* the prevailing form of window is circular, though the tracery is Perpendicular. The open parapet work, which is such a beautiful feature of this cathedral, is continued round the walls. Close to the transept, and again four bays farther east, chapels of a polygonal shape radiate from the outline of the choir, but do not in any material respects differ from it in their architectural details. The great *East Window* presents externally as interesting features as it will be found to possess internally. It is in the purest Perpendicular style, and will repay a careful examination. Two light buttresses, pierced so as to obstruct the light as little as possible, support the window, and correspond with the mullions within, which form it into three divisions. The exterior mouldings are continued upwards, and end in elegant pinnacles above the pierced parapet work. A gallery (known by the name of the "Whispering Gallery") here passes from the east end of the choir aisle, in

front of the east window, to the aisle on the opposite side. It includes within it the upper part of a chapel, formerly containing the main altar of the Norman church, and now, in what of its lower storey remains, forming an ante-chapel to the *Lady Chapel*, the most recent part of the cathedral. The Lady Chapel was begun by Abbot Hanley (1457-1472) and completed by Abbot Farley (1472-1498). A small chantry on the south side of the Lady Chapel bears the name of the latter abbot, and a similar one on the north side that of the former. Here we have pure Perpendicular work; the windows, which completely fill the bays, being of very chaste design. The chantries are destitute of the open parapet work and pinnacles which give such a beautiful finish to the walls of the Lady Chapel, and it is conjectured that their original design has not been completely carried out. The east window is, in point of architecture, the gem of this portion of the cathedral. A very striking view, embracing this window and the monastic buildings on the north side of the church, may be obtained from a point a little to the north-east. The north side of the Lady Chapel, and *North Aisle of Choir*, resemble the corresponding parts already described. It is unnecessary here to describe the exterior of the *Chapter House* and *Cloisters*, which are built against the *North Transept* and *North Aisle of Nave*.

The survey of the exterior being thus completed, we may proceed to examine the INTERIOR.

The entrance from which the most imposing view of

the interior is instantly obtained is the western doorway under the great west window. Usually, however, the cathedral is entered by the south porch, close to the west end of the building. The eye is at once arrested by the great Norman columns, which with their circular arches divide the *Nave* from its aisles. The two bays farthest west on either side are not of this character, the columns being clustered and the arches pointed. This incongruity is owing to Abbot Morwent, who pulled down the west front, which was Norman, intending eventually to rebuild the entire nave. Fortunately he did not live to carry out his scheme. The nave is divided from its aisles by nine bays on either side. The two farthest west are Perpendicular, and the seven others are Norman. The Norman columns are 30 feet in height, and 21 feet 4 inches in circumference. The arches are adorned with the zig-zag in the outer moulding, and a double cable in the soffit. Above is the triforium, the height and importance of which, as well as of the clerestory, are diminished by the unusual height of the nave piers. The triforium, also Norman, has in each bay two connected arches, either of which, again, is divided into two by short thick columns. The outer arches are zig-zagged. The clerestory range above is Early English, with Perpendicular tracery—possibly the work of Abbot Morwent who reconstructed the west front. There is no triforium in the two westernmost bays; but the clerestory windows are the same as the others. The west window is a fine example of Perpendicular work. It is of nine lights, and

is filled with beautiful painted glass, in memory of the late Bishop Monk, who died in 1856. The subjects represented are more or less illustrative of the ordinance of baptism. The window is the work of Mr. Wailes, Newcastle-on-Tyne. The *Font* (1878) designed by the late Sir Gilbert Scott, is a noble massive piece of work, consisting of Inverness granite, with some excellent carving, particularly that in its south front—the baptism of the Saviour. It stands at the west end of the nave, near the statue of Dr. Edward Jenner. This likeness, which is by Siever, is considered a good one. Under the west window of the *South Aisle* of nave is a quaint old monument of painted alabaster to the memory of John Jones, alderman, thrice mayor, and Burgess of Parliament at the time of the Gunpower Plot. The half-length figure of the alderman is in his official robes beneath a canopy adorned with municipal insignia. Passing eastward we may note, among less important monuments, one to Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, a philanthropist and prison reformer, who died in 1820. It has a bust of the deceased, executed by Sievier. In the easternmost bay, adjoining the south transept, under the arch on the left, is the chantry of Abbot Seabroke, who died in 1457. The effigy of the abbot is much defaced. Opposite this chantry, in an arched recess in the wall of the aisle, are the effigies of a knight and his lady. It is supposed from the crest on the knight's sword-belt that he belonged to the Brydges family. Almost all the windows in this aisle are filled with stained glass—some of them indifferent specimens

of this kind of work. Passing now to the *North Aisle* of the nave, its architectural details will be found of a less ornamental kind than those of the south aisle. It is in substance Norman, though Perpendicular tracery has been inserted in the window-openings. It will be observed that the windows are raised above the usual height, to be clear of the roof of the cloister outside. The west window of this aisle is Perpendicular, and contains in stained glass, by Hardman, the story of Lucius, the first Christian king of Britain, who is said to have died and been buried here. Under it is a tablet to Bishop Warburton, "a prelate of the most sublime genius and exquisite learning," author of "The Divine Legation of Moses," and many other works. He died in 1719, having been bishop of this diocese for 19 years. At the second bay of this aisle we come to the Monks' Doorway to the cloisters. It is a fine piece of Perpendicular work, its crocketed canopy being considered very elegant. There are several good modern monuments in this aisle. The best of them is one by Flaxman to the memory of Mrs. Sarah Morley, who died at sea, shortly after childbirth, in 1784. The composition is a very beautiful one, in every way worthy of the genius of the artist. It represents the mother, with her infant in her arms, rising from the waves, and welcomed on her ascent heavenward by three guardian angels. The design is in the spirit of the text quoted on the monument, "And the sea gave up the dead which were in it." In the last bay is a monument to Thomas Machen, alderman, who died in

1614, and his wife. It has their effigies kneeling opposite each other, and those of their seven sons and six daughters carved in a row, in the same attitude, along the lower part of the monument. This monument is similar in style to that of Alderman Jones in the south aisle.

Passing the abbot's door to the cloisters, which is Perpendicular in style, like the entrance from the western part of this aisle, but is not so rich in its details, we come to the *North Transept*. Here we again find the original Norman work interfered with, but not by any means obliterated. Its outlines indeed may be traced, both externally and internally, in both transepts. The north transept was cased by Abbot Horton about 1370. The work with which Abbot Horton has replaced the Norman is Perpendicular. The mullions are continued up to the roof, the groining of which is very elaborate. Against the north wall of this transept is built a structure which goes by the name of the Reliquary. It presents an arcade of three Decorated arches, the central one containing the entrance, and that on either side divided into two arches, with a quatrefoil above. Some antiquarians are of opinion that this was a lavatory rather than a reliquary. This is not impossible; but it is likely that the point will now remain undecided. On the west side of the transept, under a Perpendicular window, is a curious monument to John Bower, who died in 1615, and Anne his wife. They had "nyne sones and seaven daughters," who are painted in fresco in two rows, rapidly lessening in

accordance with the artist's ideas of perspective, on the inner part of the monument. The use of painting in fresco on sepulchral monuments is very unusual ; hence the claim of the present monument to notice. On the east side of the transept, and approached by seven steps, is a small chapel. Its eastern wall is a polygonal apse, and has three Norman windows. The reredos below these windows is Perpendicular, with three empty niches. There are doorways in both the north and the south wall of this chapel, the one communicating with rooms now used as vestries, and the other with the north aisle of the choir. At the entrance from the transept to the choir there is a small stone lectern, from which it is conjectured that the priests addressed pilgrims as they passed upwards to the shrine of Edward II.

The *South Transept* took its present aspect from the hands of Abbot Wygemore about 1330, and is said to have been the first part of the church thus treated. The alterations and modifications of Abbot Wygemore are not pure Perpendicular, like those of Abbot Horton in the north transept, a good deal of Decorated work being noticeable here. In the south wall there is a large Perpendicular window, a good example of this style. It has below it an open arcade, with a passage entered from a door in the south-west angle, and leading to the triforium. In the wall under this arcade are two closed doorways, one of which, with a mutilated statue of an angel on either side, is called (though on what authority does not appear) the Confessional. Here is the stately tomb of Alderman Blackleech, "who, laying

aside the vileness of mortality, was admitted to the glories of eternity November 30th, 1639." By his side lies the effigy of his wife Gertrude, who, in conjunction with Ann, sister to Walter Lord Ashton, erected the monument "as a testimony of their observance." The figures are in alabaster, and are painted with the greatest care and minuteness. Indeed, they have in style and execution much of the effect of some of Vandyke's portraits; and there can be no doubt that they have been the work of a skilful artist. The details of the costume, male and female, are curious and interesting. In the west wall there is a perpendicular window, with blank panelling below. The east wall has two doorways—one leading to the choir aisle, the other to the crypt. The entrance to the chapel on this side is built up, and the chapel, which is entered from the south aisle of choir, is now used as a vestry. Above the crypt door is the "prentice's bracket," the outline of which resembles a builder's square. The bracket is supported by two figures, the lower of which is said to be the master-builder, and the upper his son, or "prentice." The roof of this transept exhibits fine plain Norman work. The builders have very skilfully accomplished their work without the device of bosses. Before passing into the choir, the vaulting of the *Tower* arch should be noticed. The light flying-arches, which here cross the main tower-arches north and south, "like pieces of carpentry in stone," and seem to support the choir vaulting, are very beautiful and ingenious. Their object, however, is not to bear the strain of the

vaulting, which is supported by the wall behind, but to afford a resting-place for the capitals on a level with the others, which could not otherwise have been effected without altering the arch above. These and many other details bring out very clearly the great skill and originality of the masons by whom this part of the cathedral was built.

The *Choir* is entered by a door under the organ-screen, which, as is the case in too many cathedrals, prevents a view of the whole length of the building. There are also entrances from its side aisles. This part of the cathedral is an admirable, perhaps an unsurpassed, example of pure Perpendicular. The stalls are arranged under the central tower, which the organ-screen includes within the choir. Under the seats are grotesque carvings of the usual description. The canopies are of rich Perpendicular work. The great feature of the choir is its east window, which fills the whole wall. It is the largest in England, and is an admirable specimen of the Perpendicular style. The painted glass is affirmed to be Decorated in character; it cannot, however, be materially older than its framework. Probably the transition from Decorated to Perpendicular took place in architecture some time before it exerted its influence on the style of stained glass. The subjects embraced by the different parts of this window are mainly coats of arms and single figures, with canopies and tapestries. As a whole, the window has a very striking effect. The lofty clerestory windows on either side are similar in style and architecture, and retain some

of their ancient stained glass. The mullions of the clerestory windows are continued down to the floor of the choir, the open triforium being thus a part of the exquisitely-complete design, which panels the walls with the framework of the windows, though, owing to the side aisles, they can be used only in their upper part. Through this fine Perpendicular work below, the original Norman arches, separating the choir from its side aisles, may be observed. The vaulting of the roof has been pronounced by good judges one of the richest examples of this kind of Perpendicular work in England. It is remarkable for its lightness and grace. The choir has many objects of interest. On the right of the altar are the sedilia, the ornamentation of which indicates the comparatively late and transition period when their canopies were sculptured. On the same side of the choir, a little farther east, is the effigy of an Abbot, supposed to be Henry Foliot, who died in 1243. This figure, which is much defaced, rests on a projecting bracket of Perpendicular style. On the north side of the choir, next the east windows, is a stately tomb with the effigy of Osric, "sub-regulus" of Ethelred, king of Mercia, crowned and sceptred, and holding in his hand the model of a church. Osric, who died about the year 729, is said to have been the founder of the first religious establishment here, his tomb bearing the inscription, "Osricus Rex, primus fundator hujus monasterii, 681." The monument, of course, does not possess an antiquity like that of the king in whose memory it was erected, but is supposed to have been erected in the early part of the

sixteenth century. Next we have the splendid monument of Edward II. It consists of an altar-tomb, with the effigy of the king in alabaster, beautifully sculptured, reclining under a canopy of extremely rich tabernacle work, which fills the entire Norman arch. The king's head has a striking resemblance to that of Edward III. at Westminster, and of the Black Prince at Canterbury. Edward II., as is well known, was murdered in Berkeley Castle in 1327. The monasteries of Bristol, Kingswood, and Malmesbury, were afraid to receive and bury his body ; but John Thokey, at that time abbot of Gloucester, conveyed it hither in his own carriage, and interred it with all honourable and religious rites. This superb monument was raised over the king's grave by his son Edward III. The tomb henceforth became a shrine, and the monks of Gloucester reaped the reward of Abbot Thokey's loyalty and piety in the offerings of pilgrims and the more costly gifts of royal and noble personages. Another monument deserves notice,—a recumbent effigy of Abbot Parker, the last abbot of Gloucester, who died soon after the surrender of the abbey, which took place in 1539. The chantry containing the effigy has in its screen some fine sculptured work. The *reredos* is a work to claim attention. Constructed of Painswick Stone, it stretches to the north and south walls of the choir. It was erected and presented by the Freemasons of Gloucestershire in 1873. The visitor may now enter the *North Choir Aisle*, where again the Perpendicular is seen superinduced on the Norman

work. The monuments already described, which are situated between the bays of the choir, may be examined from this aisle, and some new features noticed. Passing eastward, we come to a chapel on the left, enclosed with a screen of rich Perpendicular work. In this chapel is an altar-tomb of Irish oak, with an effigy in the same material of Robert Curtois or Courtehoise, Duke of Normandy, and eldest son of William the Conqueror, who died in 1134 in the Castle of Cardiff, after an imprisonment of twenty-six years. Duke Robert had been a great benefactor of this religious house, and after his death his body was fitly laid to rest within its walls. The Norman choir was polygonal, with a central and two side chapels. This, in which Duke Robert of Normandy lies, is one of the side chapels, and another occupies a corresponding position in the south choir aisle. The central chapel, however, only in part remains as an ante-chapel to the Lady Chapel. The Norman walls of this ante-chapel are pierced by two Perpendicular windows. The vaulting of its roof is also particularly rich. There is an upper or triforium storey to this ante-chapel, separated from the Lady Chapel by a screen of fine open work, executed, like the rest of the beautiful architectural details of the Lady Chapel, by abbots Hanley and Farley between 1457 and 1498.

The *Lady Chapel* is, like the choir, an example of exquisite Perpendicular work. It consists of four bays, each of which is nearly filled, as is the east wall, by a lofty Perpendicular window. The stained glass with

which the east window is filled is ancient, and has a beautiful effect, though it is considered scarcely equal to that in the east window of the choir. It would seem as if the skill of the builders of the Lady Chapel had been taxed to the uttermost in its ornamentation. Its sides are all window, even the narrow piece of wall between the bays being panelled like the windows, and adorned with brackets and rich canopies. Its roof is probably unsurpassed as a piece of the purest and richest Perpendicular work of the kind. In the first bay from the east, on the south side, are three sedilia, with fine canopies and panelled backs. On either side of the Lady Chapel, at the second bay from the east, is a small side chapel, in two storeys, with rich screen-work. These chapels or chantries are named after abbots Hanley and Farley, who built this part of the cathedral. The chapel on the north side has an altar-tomb with the recumbent effigy of Bishop Godfrey Goldsborough, who died in 1604. That on the south side is similar in character. It contains the altar-tomb of Thomas Fitzwilliam, who died in 1579, as well as the monument of Bishop Nicholson, who died in 1672. There are two monuments on the north side of the Lady Chapel deserving of notice. That of Sir John Powell, burgess of the city in Parliament, Baron of Exchequer, Judge of Common Pleas and ultimately of the King's Bench, bears his full-length statue in marble. Sir John, who died in 1713, is erroneously said to have been one of the judges who tried the seven bishops. The Sir John who distinguished himself on that occa-

sion was a native of Caermarthenshire, and died in 1696. The other monument is to the memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Williams, daughter of Bishop Smith of Gloucester, who died in 1622. It bears her effigy. Before passing from the Lady Chapel, it may be observed that in the eastern part of it much of the original tiling is preserved in the floor. The tiles bear pious inscriptions.

The *South Choir Aisle* resembles the north one. Its chapel is similar to the north-east chapel in its design and details, but has more of the original Norman work preserved. Its windows are filled with Perpendicular tracery. A door off this aisle, at its east end, leads into what was originally the chapel of the south transept, but is now used as a vestry. There is a fine reredos in Perpendicular style under the three windows on its eastern side.

Above the aisles of the choir, and corresponding exactly with them in width and plan, is the *Choir Triforium*, which is reached by staircases in the west angles of the transepts, and by the open arcade that passes across the north wall of the one transept and the south wall of the other. The triforium has chapels corresponding with those off the aisles below, but having the Norman work less interfered with. Originally the triforium ran quite round the east end of the choir, but the alterations made for the insertion of the great east window necessitated the removal of this part of it. The eastern chapel, however, corresponding in design with the two side ones, was preserved, both in the aisle below and in the upper or triforium storey. To pre-

serve the communication with this chapel from both sides of the triforium, a passage was constructed behind the east window, which, from the remarkable acoustic effects which it happens to produce, is called the "Whispering Gallery." This gallery is 75 feet long, 3 wide, and 8 high. The lowest whisper or the slightest sound is heard distinctly from one end to the other.

The *Crypt* is entered from the south transept. Its plan is the same as that of the choir, with its aisles and chapels, and in its eastern end it gives the exact outline of the eastern part of the choir before it was altered to its present state. The vaulting of the crypt is plain and strong, and is plainly early Norman. Many of the arches are adorned with the zig-zag ornamentation. Here and there masonry of a more recent date has been added to the ancient work for the sake of strengthening it; but these additions can easily be distinguished from the original structure. The outer walls of the crypt are about ten feet thick, and the old piers are correspondingly massive. The remains of altars and piscinæ may be seen in all the chapels.

The *Cloisters* are commonly entered from the abbot's door at the east end of the north aisle of nave. They are probably the finest in the kingdom. Each side of the square which they form is about 140 feet in length. The perspective from any of the corners, and especially from the south-west one, is extremely beautiful. The roof is vaulted in what is called the "fan" style, and is considered the earliest existing example of it in England. The graceful way in which the fans spread out

from the clustered columns from which they spring on either side to meet above cannot fail to attract admiration. Each window is filled with fine Perpendicular tracery. In the south walk are twenty recesses, forming an arcade below the windows on its north side. These are called the Carols, and are believed to have been used for the purposes of writing or study. In the north walk is the Lavatory, with a long trough for holding water, still quite fit for use. In the opposite wall is a recess for towels. It is proposed to fill the whole of the windows with stained glass—the subjects to form, when completed, a life of our Lord. A beginning has been made in the east walk.

The *Chapter House* is entered by a fine Norman doorway in the centre of the east walk of the cloisters. It is a parallelogram of 72 feet by 34, and, with the exception of the most easterly of its four bays, which is Perpendicular, is of plain Norman work. Along the Norman walls, on the north and south sides, run arcades of round arches, four in each bay. The east wall has a large Perpendicular window.

On the south side of the Chapter House is the *Abbot's Cloister*, above which is the Chapter Library, a long room with a dark oaken roof, and a large east window of Perpendicular character. This library contains several valuable manuscripts.

The present establishment of the see of Gloucester consists of a bishop, two archdeacons, one dean, four canons, nine honorary canons, and three minor canons, besides an organist and choir, and the usual attendant officers. The

bishop's palace and deanery adjoin the cathedral, but neither possesses anything specially worthy of notice.

After the cathedral, two shattered ruins of no great extent claim the attention of the ecclesiologist—St. Catharine's Abbey and the Priory of Llanthony.

ST. CATHARINE'S ABBEY is on the bank of the Severn, close to the town. It was originally a chapel connected with the priory of St. Oswald of Northumberland, being first founded probably in the ninth century. It was rebuilt in 1115 by Walter de Gaunt, and dedicated to St. Oswald. At the Dissolution the yearly value was £429 : 7s. The remains of the abbey are now of small extent, from the effects of time and the hands of the spoiler. An ancient quadrangle, with entrances on the north and south sides, may be traced; and there are, besides, some arches and ancient pillars with Saxon ornaments, a defaced piscina, and other remains.

LLANTHONY PRIORY is near the docks. It took its origin from a religious house in the north of Monmouthshire, founded by Hugh de Lacie in the early part of the twelfth century. Impelled by the troubles that were ravaging the country, some of the brotherhood sought a more peaceful spot in the low country. The bishop of Hereford gave them land, and by their new priory they made the old name ambiguous. The remains will be found worth examining. The general style is Early English. This abbey at its dissolution was worth £865 : 18 : 0½ a year.

CHURCHES.—Several of the parish churches will be found worth a visit.

ST. MARY DE LODÉ Church is situated near the cathedral. Although said to be the oldest in the city with the exception of the tower, it presents a very modern appearance, having been enlarged and almost rebuilt in 1826. The chancel-arch and ancient pulpit are deserving of notice ; as is also an effigy in the north wall of the chancel, supposed to be that of Lucius, the first British prince who embraced Christianity, who is said to have been buried here. A monument in the churchyard commemorates Dr. Hooper, bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, who was burnt here by the Papists for his “heresy and obstinacy.” The monument consists of a beautiful groined canopy of four open Decorated arches, surmounted by crocketed pinnacles and other decorations. Under this canopy stands a finely-sculptured effigy of the bishop. The monument bears the following inscription :—

“ *Gloria soli Deo.* For the witness of Jesus and for the word of God, not accepting deliverance, John Hooper, D.D., Bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, was burnt to ashes on this spot, February ix. Anno Domini mdlv.”

The Church of ST. MARY DE CRYPT, situated in Southgate Street, is worthy the attention of the curious. It is cruciform ; and immediately in its centre rises a lofty and elegantly-formed tower, sustained on piers and containing a peal of eight bells. The extreme

length of the building is 90 feet ; the breadth at the transepts 50 feet, and at the nave 18 feet. During the past few years it has been much improved by the removal of the ancient pews and the substitution of modern ones ; and a considerable part of the floor has been retiled. This church derives its name from two extensive crypts under it. Many of the architectural details in which the masons of the 12th century delighted may be noticed in this building.

The CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL claims attention on account of its Lancastrian rose, which appears on the east side of the edifice. This is an old building, and is said to have been connected with the ancient abbey of St. Peter. In the interior is a curious monument to the memory of William Henshaw, bell-founder, and his two wives. The curfew-bell is still rung from the tower of this church every evening, according to ancient custom.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, Westgate Street, now diminished in size, is of Norman erection, although some portions, including the tower, are of much later date. The edifice consists of a nave, aisles, and chancel, and contains some good windows and a few monuments.

There are other churches,—Christ Church, St. James's, St. Luke's, and St. John the Baptist's ; but they have little to interest the tourist. Of *Dissenting chapels* there is a large number, some of them buildings of considerable elegance, particularly the Whitfield Memorial Church (Presbyterian) in Park Road.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The most important of these is the SHIRE HALL, which is a fine building in the Ionic style, measuring 300 feet by 82. The principal entrance is through a portico consisting of four immense columns, measuring 32 feet in height. The interior consists of offices in connection with the city and county, and a spacious ball and concert room, which is much frequented during the season.

The TOWN-HALL, or Tolsey, occupies the site of the ancient Roman Capitol: it is a red brick building, with stone dressings, and is decorated with the city arms. The lower storey serves as the post-office, whilst the upper is devoted to corporation business, quarter-sessions, etc.

The COUNTY GAOL, erected at the close of last century at an immense cost, stands on the site of an ancient castle. It has adequate accommodation for as many as 700 prisoners. The internal arrangements, which are very perfect, resemble those of the model prison at Pentonville, London.

EASTGATE MARKET is a spacious building extending from Eastgate Street to Bell Lane. The façade is composed of Corinthian columns. The CORN MARKET will be recognised by its four Corinthian columns supporting a balustrade, and surmounted by a statue of Ceres.

The INFIRMARY, established above a century, is an excellent home for the afflicted, and during a long course of years has done a great work for the poorer

classes of the community. The building is plain, but admirably adapted for its purpose.

The LUNATIC ASYLUM stands on an eminence just without the city ; it is in the form of a semicircle, and is built of brick and stone in an effective style. It is calculated for 250 patients, and cost nearly £50,000. The internal arrangements are very commendable.

HOSPITALS, etc.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital was founded in the reign of Henry III., for persons above the age of 52 years, and supports a master or chaplain and 58 brethren, who have each a small residence, with a garden, and an allowance of money, etc.

The Kimbrose Hospital, founded by Sir Thomas Bell, whose arms appear on the east gable, adjoins the City Prison, and receives six poor people.

The Blue-Coat Hospital, which owes its erection to Sir Thomas Rich, Bart., has been in existence nearly two centuries. It was founded for the reception of 30 boys, who, according to the charter, were to be fed, lodged, and clothed for three years, and afterwards apprenticed.

There is the usual provision for National and other schools.

VICINITY OF GLOUCESTER.

Gloucester is admirably situated as a centre for the excursions of the tourist. North, south, east, and west run lines of railway to bear him to near or distant

places of interest. Here we have only to do with such places as lie in the vicinity of the town. Some of these localities have already been noticed in the VICINITY OF CHELTENHAM (page 65), which see. See also THE FOREST OF DEAN (page 83).

BADGWORTH, between 3 and 4 miles east from Gloucester, is a pretty village, finely embosomed among trees. Its *Church* is interesting on account of its north aisle, the windows of which seem to have been the work of the same school of masons who constructed those of the south aisle in Gloucester Cathedral.

BROCKWORTH is 4 miles from Gloucester, on the Cirencester road. The Romans had a station here; in the grounds of the "Court" a number of remains of that people have been discovered. The *Church* is a Norman building, but possesses nothing remarkable, except a low square tower and a few arches.

CHURCHDOWN is somewhat more than 3 miles from Gloucester, and not far from Badgworth, noticed above. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in agriculture. The *Church* is a poor building, with some Norman fragments built into its walls. On the interior of one of the walls of the tower appears the following inscription:—"Thys belhous was buylded in the yere of our Lorde Gode 1601." The hill on which the church stands commands a most extensive prospect, including the great Vale of Gloucester, and the fine amphitheatre of the Cotswolds, in which lies the town of Cheltenham.

UPTON, or Upton St. Leonards, is about 3 miles from Gloucester on the Stroud road. This village is of large extent, and contains a very neat and roomy school on the National plan, which was erected at the expense of the Viscountess Downe of Bowden Hall. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Leonard, is Perpendicular in style, and bears marks of restoration. The chancel appears very modern. A monument to Sir T. Snell, Bart., deserves notice. The situation of this edifice is very beautiful, and the graveyard presents a peaceful appearance.

WHITCOMB.—This sequestered village lies about 2 miles to the east of Upton. It is situated on the Ermin Way, and possesses some very interesting Roman remains. The chief of these is the excavation of the pavements and walls of a house, which was pronounced by the late Samuel Lysons, Esq., an accomplished antiquary, to be the most complete example of Roman baths as yet discovered in this country. Coins and other relics have also been found.

The *Church* has some Norman remains in it, which may be worth noting. The situation of the edifice is charming.

WOOTTON, distant nearly a mile from Gloucester, contains two hospitals on ancient foundations, dedicated respectively to St. Margaret and St. Mary Magdalene, and devoted to the relief of the aged poor. Their great antiquity will render them interesting to the tourist.

STROUD.

HOTELS : *George, Imperial, Swan, Golden Heart, Lamb.*

From Gloucester, 12½ miles ; Cheltenham, 19½ ; London, 101½.

THE town of Stroud is mainly built on the side of a steep declivity ; and its long, narrow streets are exceedingly inconvenient for the passage of vehicles. Its position, and the beauty of its immediate neighbourhood, give the town a picturesque aspect. Stroud has no history, except it be that of the rise and peaceful progress of the woollen cloth trade. By the passing of the Reform Bill this borough obtained the privilege of sending two members to Parliament. The population at last census was 9957, and the inhabited houses 2084. In 1861 the figures were—9090 persons, and 1923 houses. According to returns of census (1861) 1416 persons are engaged in the woollen cloth manufacture, 28 in woollen dyeing, and 34 in silk manufactures. There are 1236 agricultural labourers, and 287 farmers and graziers.

Stroud was the birth-place of John Canton, an ingenious natural philosopher, born in 1718. For his valuable papers on electricity, astronomy, etc., he received the honorary degree of M.D., and was elected one of the Council of the Royal Society. He died in 1772. Joseph White, a celebrated Orientalist, Arabic professor at Oxford, was born here in 1746, and died in 1814.

It is more its manufactures, which include both broad and narrow cloths, and have also associated with them dyeworks—the water being peculiarly suited for such operations—than any building it contains, that interest the tourist in Stroud. None of the public edifices are of any special importance.

The CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE, the principal church, is a large building, having not the slightest pretensions to architectural style. It has a prominent spire. The building, which is roomy and convenient enough, has no monuments worth notice. It is surrounded by a churchyard paved with tombstones. There is another church, of modern erection but of more taste, dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Several Dissenting denominations have places of worship, including Baptists, Independents, Wesleyans, Primitive Methodists, and Roman Catholics. The charities are very inconsiderable; there are several schools, a literary institute, with reading-room, etc.

VICINITY OF STROUD.

Stroud forms a central point from which much beautiful scenery and many spots of interest may be visited. The scenery of the Stroud Water valley, through which the Great Western line to London passes, is among the most picturesque in the west of England. A good idea of it may be obtained by merely passing through it by rail; but the tourist who wishes to know it thoroughly will do well to alight at particular points.

RODBOROUGH, on the south side of the Stroud river, and distant from Stroud about a mile, possesses a neat modern *Church*, with an ancient tower in a mixed style of architecture. The building is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, and partly occupies the site of an old priory. In the village is a considerable woollen manufactory. Here was born, in 1638, Richard Clutterbuck, a blind mechanical and musical genius, who could construct ingenious pieces of mechanism, mend watches, and make and teach various musical instruments ; he could tell when an hour-glass was run out by his hearing, which, it is said, was so acute that he could understand the lowest whisper in an adjoining room. The village is chiefly interesting for the fine prospect which may be obtained from the hill on which it is built, extending many miles in every direction, and including, besides the Forest of Dean, a considerable portion of this and other counties, being terminated to the west by the Welsh mountains. Hill House, in this neighbourhood, is the seat of Lord Amberley.

KINGS STANLEY is a mile and a half west from Rodborough. It is a place of some considerable antiquity, as some remains of a Roman camp testify. Kings Stanley is, moreover, said to have been the residence of one of the Mercian kings. The village is of some extent, and contains a considerable population, chiefly employed in the clothing trade. The church is an unimportant building. There are chapels for Independents and Methodists. The Park, a fine old mansion

surrounded by 100 acres of excellent meadow and other land, is the seat of Samuel Marling, Esq.

LEONARD STANLEY, or Stanley St. Leonards, in the immediate neighbourhood, was formerly a corporate borough, the remains of which are now only to be traced in a straggling and inconsiderable village, the ancient town having been almost entirely destroyed by a calamitous fire in 1686. The *Church* is a cruciform structure in the Norman style, and is said to have belonged to a priory which anciently existed here. Its tower is an interesting object, being low and massive, similar to those found in buildings of its class. The market, which was till recently held under a charter of Edward II., has been discontinued on account of the paucity of the population and the general decline of trade.

STONEHOUSE is distant from Stroud about 3 miles, and has two railway stations, the one on the Great Western, and the other on the Midland line. Its *Church*, dedicated to St. Cyril, has lately (with the exception of the tower, which is Norman) been rebuilt; it presents nothing remarkable except a fine stained-glass window, erected by a clergyman of the neighbourhood. A monument in the churchyard commemorates the Rev. Sampson Harris, A.M., thirty-five years vicar of the parish, who died in 1763. Whitfield was for some time curate of Stonehouse, and is said to have commenced his open-air preaching in the churchyard, the church not being sufficiently large for his audience. To the geological student this village, from its situation,

is very interesting. A small woollen manufacture is still carried on here. The population is 2609.

The pleasant village of FROCESTER is 2 miles farther distant. The excellent view which is obtained from the hill in its vicinity makes the place worth visiting. Its *Church* is modern, and surmounted by a neat tower ; and the edifice, as a whole, is tasteful though plain. On her progress through the country in 1574 Queen Elizabeth passed a night here as the guest of Earl Ducie.

PAINSWICK, 4 miles from Stroud on the Gloucester road, is well worthy of a visit. On the way the tourist passes, on his left, the hamlet of *Randwick*, which has a church in the Tudor style, with a tower of more ancient date. Farther on he passes *Pitchcombe*, with a church erected in 1819, and a small woollen factory. This parish is a small one, having a population of only 178. The town of Painswick is irregular but picturesque. It occupies a pleasant healthy site on the southern declivity of Spoonbed Hill. Below is a charming little valley, through which flows a small stream called the Slade, to join the Stroud river, giving motive power on its way to one or two small factories. The place is of some antiquity, as the camp in its neighbourhood proves ; but no notable historical events are recorded regarding it. Charles I. once held a court here ; and the building, a school-house, which was honoured with the gathering, is thence called the Court-House. The town is not incorporated, but governed by a constable under the direction of the lord of the manor.

The trade of the town is inconsiderable. Woollen cloths give employment to a number of the inhabitants, and others are occupied in stone quarries in the neighbourhood. The population at last census was 4019, and the inhabited houses 912 ; showing an increase since 1861 of 790 persons and 149 houses.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, occupies a prominent site, which displays to great advantage its beautiful tower and spire, which rise to a height of 174 feet. The church is not all of the same date, its oldest parts being of the late Decorated period. The cornice of the wall of the nave is adorned with quaint monsters. There are no monuments of any consequence in the interior, which would be improved by very extensive alterations of the galleries and pews. The tower is worth ascending, on account of the fine view which it commands. The churchyard is studded with yew trees, all trimmed to the same shape and size. Altogether, church and churchyard have a quaint, solemn look, such as one does not always, or even usually, find in such places.

The town contains a Dissenting chapel and numerous schools, one of which—the Court-House—has been already mentioned.

On Spoonbed Hill, in the immediate neighbourhood, is an exceedingly interesting *Roman Camp*. Possibly the Britons may have held this height before the time of the Roman invasion ; but an examination of this work will convince the antiquarian that it is of Roman construction. It is in beautiful preservation, the ram-

parts and fosses being as sharply marked as if they had been constructed only a few years ago. It commands a magnificent view, embracing a portion of the course of the Severn, the Malvern Hills, the Welsh mountains, etc.

HARESCOMBE, rather more than a mile from Painswick, to the north-west, has some curious old monuments in its *Church*. The population, 138, shows a decrease of 9 since last census.

BROOKTHORPE is about half a mile beyond Harescombe. It is a small parish of 40 houses and 180 inhabitants, and like the last-named hamlet exhibits a falling away in its scanty numbers since the period of last census. The *Church* is the principal object of interest. It is a very ancient building, dedicated to St. Swithin, and is noticed in Parker's "Glossary of Architecture:" the style is Early English, and the building, which has been in some measure restored, still exhibits all its primary features. On one of the bells is inscribed—" *Eternis in annis resonet campana Johannis.*" On the cornice of the porch may be observed the following curious inscription referring to the date of the execution of King Charles I. :—

" Ter Deno Ian1 Labens reX soLe CaDente
Caro LVseXVtVs soLIo sCeptroqVe seCVre."

BISLEY, a small town about 3 miles to the east of Stroud, carries on a manufacture of coarse cloth ; but here, as in many villages in the Stroud district, things

seem to be at a stand-still, or worse, owing to the depression of the trade. The population, 4985, exhibits an increase of 293 since last computation. At *Misserden*, in this neighbourhood, the geologist will find the oolitic marl, from which he may gather a number of fossils.

TETBURY AND ITS VICINITY.

INNS : *The White Hart, Talbot.*

About 7 miles from Tetbury Road or from Brimscombe Station.

THE market and union town of Tetbury is pleasantly situated on the borders of the county on a commanding eminence overlooking the Avon. It consists chiefly of four well-built streets, which diverge from the centre of the town, near the market-house. The place is of considerable antiquity, tradition making it a military station of the ancient Britons. Tetbury is not incorporated, but is under the control of the lord of the manor. It has some extensive fairs and markets, the latter especially being well attended. The population at last census was 3349, and the inhabited houses 683.

The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, was, with the exception of the tower, erected at the close of last century on the site of a dilapidated structure which was rendered unsafe in consequence of a flood in 1770. The tower is surmounted by a finely-proportioned spire. The interior is very interesting, and contains a number of ancient tombs. One in the north aisle bears the effigies of a knight in armour, and his lady. The dress

of the lady is carefully and elaborately rendered. The monument bears the date 1586. A monument on the west wall of the building to Richard Talboys, Esq., who died in 1663, is also deserving of notice. There is a curious monument in the churchyard to Lord de Braosa. A new church, in the Early English style, has within the last few years been erected in the north-west suburb; it is a handsome building, and is fitted up with great taste. The Baptists, Independents, and Wesleyans have chapels here; and there are several public and other schools, and some almshouses founded and endowed in the reign of James I. by Sir William Romney, a native of the town.

Tetbury is a convenient centre to which to refer various places that the tourist may wish to visit.

BEVERSTONE, 2 miles westward, is a small village of considerable antiquity. It is interesting to the tourist on account of its church and castle. The *Church* consists only of nave, chancel, and tower; but some of its architectural details will be found worthy of notice. In the tower is a figure of St. Andrew bearing his cross. The *Castle*, now a mass of ruins, was repeatedly besieged during the struggles of the seventeenth century, and finally taken and burnt by the Parliamentary forces.

AVENING is three miles from Tetbury. It has a woollen cloth manufactory; but business is not in a very flourishing state. The decrease in the returns of the census (1861), amounting to 251 persons and 43

houses (the returns for 1871 give 2101 inhabitants, an increase of 31), is accounted for by the emigration and migration consequent on the decline of the woollen trade. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Mary, is very ancient, and is supposed to have been erected by the Abbess of Caen in Normandy, as the manor belonged to that society until the suppression of alien priories under Henry V. In the interior is an interesting old tomb, bearing date 1615. In this parish is a large tumulus, supposed to contain the remains of a Danish chieftain.

RODMARTON, 4 miles from Tetbury, is supposed to have been connected with the Roman town of *Circonium*, and the discovery some time since of a tessellated pavement with some coins bearing the names of Antoninus and Valentinian, of which a record is preserved in the parish register, confirms this opinion. The *Church*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is Early English in style, and contains several old tombs much decayed. A monastery of the Benedictine order once existed here; but no traces of it are at the present day to be seen. Samuel Lysons, joint author of "*Magna Britannia*," and keeper of the records in the Tower, was born here in 1763. He died in 1819.

MINCHINHAMPTON, pleasantly situated on the Frome, is a town of 1004 houses and 4147 inhabitants. It has a good church, but is chiefly interesting from its historical associations, and the facilities it affords the geologist as a centre for his investigation. Here, in 879, it

is believed that Alfred the Great defeated the Danes. James Bradley, who discovered the aberration of light, and the mutation of the earth's axis, died here in 1762. He is interred in the churchyard.

We have said that this is a good centre for the geologist. The great oolite may be studied here to advantage. It consists of a variable series of oolitic and shelly limestones, differing to a great degree in their stony character, both in their horizontal and vertical extension, never being divided by beds of clay or marl. Some minor excavations and quarries exhibit this stone, but the chief quarries of it are situated in the central portion of the Minchinhampton Common. On inquiring for them they will be readily pointed out ; for they have been worked from ancient days, and are well known as the sources of much of the flagging and building stone employed in the neighbourhood. A path-way passes close to them, but as they are sunk below the level of the road they are not visible from a distance. These quarries have been the great repositories of fossil testacea, which have given notoriety to Minchinhampton amongst geologists. The following is a statement of the number of species of testacea discovered in these beds :—

					Species.
Conchifera	.	.	.	.	171
Gasteropoda	.	.	.	.	165
Brachiopoda	.	.	.	.	8
Cephalopoda	.	.	.	.	9
Radiaria	.	.	.	.	9
Total					362

BOXWELL, about four miles from Tetbury, is said to derive its name from a wood of *box*, which covers an area of between 40 and 50 acres. The village is ancient, and contains a church of some antiquity, which is dedicated to St. Mary; the only object worthy of notice which it contains is the font, which is said to be the oldest in the county. *Leighterton Chapel*, also very ancient, is dedicated to St. Andrew.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, about four miles farther west, derives its name from its situation, immediately under a ridge of the Cotswold Hills. The principal street is broad, well paved, and lighted with gas, and the houses are in general neat, though plain. The town was destroyed by fire in the reign of King John; the ancient site still bears the name of the "Brands." Wotton is a borough by prescription, but has no extant charter. The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a large and ancient building, ornamented with an embattled tower crowned with pinnacles. There are several Dissenting places of worship, and a number of schools, including a grammar school, which dates as far back as 1385, with numerous almshouses and charities. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of woollen cloth. The population is 2734.

TEWKESBURY.

HOTELS : *Swan, Hop-Pole, Cross Keys, Fleeca.*

From Cheltenham, 9 miles ; Gloucester, 16 ; both by rail.

THIS ancient borough is situated in a pleasant valley on the east bank of the river Avon, near its junction with the Severn. Its Saxon name, as gathered from an inscription in the church at Leominster, is *Deot-isbyrg* or *Theot-is-byrg* ; in Domesday Book it is called *Theodeschesberie*, afterwards corrupted to *Theokesbury*, and still later to *Tewkesbury*. It is unnecessary to trace the history of the town under the Saxon and Norman lords of the manor. During the struggles between the houses of York and Lancaster, Tewkesbury was the scene of a bloody battle, fought A.D. 1471, in which the Lancastrians were signally defeated. During the civil wars of the seventeenth century the town, though devoted to the cause of the king, and strongly garrisoned, was by stratagem captured by the Parliamentary forces in 1644. Nothing of importance is recorded regarding its history in subsequent times.

The manufactures of Tewkesbury were once considerable, but are so no longer ; those of cotton stockings and lace are carried on to a limited extent ; there is also a silk-mill. Communication is kept up by

means of the Severn with Bristol, Chepstow, and Gloucester. The Gloucester and Birmingham line of railway has a station here. The town was anciently incorporated, and still retains all its privileges. It returns two members to Parliament. Its local government is vested in a mayor, four aldermen, and twelve councillors. In point of population Tewkesbury occupies a slightly declining position. The population, according to last census, was 5409, and that of 1861, was 5876. The falling away is similar in the inhabited houses, the numbers being—1871, 1218 ; 1861, 1268. These figures are in themselves an evidence that this borough is still, though the railway is at its doors, a good deal of the quiet old-world place it was in earlier times.

THE ABBAY CHURCH.—A monastery was founded at Tewkesbury in 715 by two brothers, Odo and Dodo, noblemen of the Mercian kingdom, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In 1102 Robert Fitz-Hamon rebuilt the priory and the church, and endowed it with additional revenues. This priory had originally been subject to the monastery of Cranborne in Dorsetshire ; but as this place was so much more advantageous, most of the monks of Cranborne were removed thither, and Tewkesbury, was advanced to the dignity of an abbey. The Norman work of the present church doubtless belongs to this period. This abbey was the last to surrender of the religious houses of Gloucestershire. Its annual value at the Dissolution was £1595,

17s. 6d., exclusive of annuities granted for life, amounting to £136 : 8 : 1. The last abbot, John Wakeman, was made the first Bishop of Gloucester.

Externally and internally this noble edifice will repay a long and careful examination. The most striking feature externally is the *West Front*. This front consists of a very lofty Norman receding arch, rising to the battlement of the wall, with a quaint turret rising on either side. Another example of this is not to be found in England. The front is not, however, in its original state ; for a Perpendicular window has been inserted in the arch, apparently destroying at least one course of it, and below is a mean pointed doorway. It is probable that this magnificent arch originally had within it two or three tiers of round-headed lights, and that the comparative gloom that must have prevailed when the church was lighted only by a few small Norman windows in this gable induced one of the later abbots to break out the wall for the large Perpendicular window which now so incongruously fills the arch. The wall on either side has an Early English window of two lights. Passing round the north side, the *North Porch* at once arrests attention. Here is a fine piece of uncorrupted Norman work. Both the doorways here consist, like the great west arch, of several orders of arches rising from shafts. The mouldings are few and very plain. The *Tower*, rising above the intersection of the transepts, is about 132 feet high. In its upper part it is richly adorned with arcades of circular arches.

The walls end in a plain battlement, with pinnacles at the corner. Having thus noticed the most remarkable features of the exterior, we may proceed to examine the interior. The usual entrance is by the north porch.

The church consists of nave and aisles, transepts, choir, with surrounding aisle, from which branch off five chapels, tower, and porch. The view from the west end has all the imposing grandeur of a cathedral. Indeed, the dimensions of this church are little inferior to those of some cathedrals. It is 281 feet in length, and the nave and aisles are 71 feet in breadth. The height of the nave is about 60 feet. The *Nave* is divided from its aisles by massive cylindrical columns with circular arches. One is a good deal reminded here of Gloucester Cathedral, both from the style and height of the arches and the smallness of the triforium. Coming to the *Transepts*, we have massive arches, without moulding or chamfer, springing from pairs of comparatively slender columns, an unusual feature in Norman churches. The south transept has a circular apse on its east side. The columns of the *Choir* are Norman, but the arches are pointed. The surrounding aisle and its chapels are Decorated.

The church is rich in monuments. Commencing at the first bay of the choir, on the north side, we have a Perpendicular chapel of extremely rich workmanship, erected by Isabel, Countess of Warwick, to the memory of her first husband, Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who was slain at Meaux in 1429. The

Countess is herself buried here. This little chapel is in two storeys. Its roof is a fine specimen of fan-vaulting. The next bay has a Perpendicular monumental chapel, containing an altar-tomb, the effigy of which has been removed. It is said to be in memory of Robert Fitz-Hamon, the founder of the Abbey, and to have been erected by Abbot Parker in 1397. The third bay contains what is usually called the Despenser Monument. It is a stately Decorated canopy, rising above an altar-tomb whereon lie the effigies of a knight and his lady. These are generally agreed to be Sir Hugh Le Despenser and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. This lady was thrice married. The first husband was Giles de Badlesmere ; she lies here by the side of her second ; and a stately tomb, with the effigy of her third, Sir Guy de Brian, is on the opposite side of the aisle, in the first of the series of chapels on this side. On the right of the altar are the sedilia, canopied by richly-sculptured arches. In the next bay is a fine Perpendicular chapel, with the kneeling effigy above of Sir Edward le Despenser. Passing into the choir-aisle, many arched sepulchral recesses will be noticed. One of these contains an old slab, with a worn inscription, of which all that can be made out is, "*Johannes Abbas hujus loci.*" The only other monuments calling for notice are one supposed to have been erected by Abbot Wakeman, consisting of a fine Perpendicular canopy over the representation of a wasted and loathsome corpse. The artist has depicted reptiles crawling over and feeding on the body. The other

is that already incidentally referred to of Sir Guy O'Brien, third husband of Elizabeth de Montacute, daughter of the Earl of Salisbury. The monument is a fine piece of Perpendicular work. It has Sir Guy's effigy in armour.

Adjoining the north transept is a building in the Early English style—probably the *Chapter House*. It is now used as a school. The only other monastic remains of importance is a fine *Gateway* a short distance west from the church.

Tewkesbury has another church, *Holy Trinity*, erected in 1837. There are several Dissenting chapels.

The *Public Buildings* are of no special importance. There are a Literary Institution, Savings Bank, Market, Dispensary, House of Industry, and numerous charities.

The neighbourhood is pleasant, though very level. During high tides the whole of the meadows adjoining the Abbey Church are sometimes flooded by the two rivers which here unite.

ASHCHURCH, the point at which the Tewkesbury branch leaves the main line, has a homely little church near the station, containing, however, nothing of note.

DEERHURST, about 4 miles from Tewkesbury, on the Gloucester Road, and situated on the bank of the Severn, is a very pleasant and healthy village. The church, originally a Saxon erection dedicated to the Holy Trinity, belonged to a priory established A.D. 715, by a Mercian duke named Dodo who was also one of the founders of Tewkesbury Abbey. Some scraps of

Saxon work are built into the walls of the present edifice. The remains of the priory are now converted into a farm-house.

KEMERTON, 4 miles north-east from Tewkesbury, is delightfully situated in a hilly part of the county, and watered by a small brook which runs into the river Avon. Its *Church*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, has, with the exception of the tower, been rebuilt within the past sixteen years. It is a very neat specimen of the Decorated style, and consists of nave, chancel, and north and south aisles: there are a few monuments, none of which, however, need any detail. The Roman Catholics and Wesleyans have chapels here. In the neighbourhood of this village is a quarry of excellent freestone.

WALTON CARDIFF, a hamlet about a mile distant from Tewkesbury, has an old *Church* in the Early English style, dedicated to St. James. It contains no monuments of importance.

THORNBURY.

INNS : *Swan, White Hart.*

From Charfield Station (from Gloucester $20\frac{1}{2}$ miles ; Bristol 17) about 4 miles. May also be reached from Wickwar Station or Chepstow.

THIS ancient town is charmingly situated on the eastern bank of the Severn, in the lower part of the fertile vale of Gloucester. It is a quiet place, of little bustle or trade ; but its weekly market brings together a goodly number of farmers and others with the produce of the surrounding country. Its history comprises few facts worth mentioning. Its principal associations are connected with the dukes of Buckingham, proprietors of the manor, of whom one, the builder of the castle, was executed for treason.

The CASTLE is the most interesting object in the town. This edifice, magnificent in its incompleteness and ruin, was begun in 1511 by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. His attainder in 1521, and execution for high treason, put a stop to the building ; and no subsequent owner continued the work. Much of it has gone to utter ruin ; but several portions remain almost complete, presenting a very admirable specimen of the architecture of the early part of the 16th century. The most important remnant is the entrance gateway.

Over the arch the following inscription, in ancient characters, is still distinguishable :—

“ This gate was begun in the yere of our Lorde Gode MCCCCXI the 11th yere of the reyne of Kyng Henry the viiith. by me Edw. Duc of Buckinha Erlle of Harforde Stafforde and Northampto.”

The summit of this interesting structure commands a good view of the Severn, and of a large portion of South Wales.

The CHURCH, dedicated to St. Mary, is a fine old building, consisting of nave and aisles, transepts, chancel, and a lofty tower ending in battlements of beautiful open work, and adorned with pinnacles. Some years ago it was restored with considerable taste. In the interior there are several interesting monuments.

Among other buildings may be mentioned a grammar school on an ancient foundation, national and other schools, one or two Dissenting chapels, etc. The town has several quaint old houses.

The neighbourhood of Thornbury is attractive. Several places of more or less interest to the tourist, situated in the surrounding district, may be conveniently noticed here.

OLVESTON, about 3 miles distant to the south-west, and not far from the Old or Aust Passage across the Severn,* contains a church in the Norman style. The

* The Aust Passage is interesting to the geologist on account of a clear and open section of the new red marl in the low cliff there. Dispersed along the shore may be found masses of

edifice, which has been recently improved, consists of nave, aisles, chancel, porch, and tower, the last a very fine object. In the interior is an ancient brass, still in a good state of preservation, to Walter Dennes Knighton, a former proprietor of the manor.

TYTHERINGTON, between 2 and 3 miles to the south of Thornbury, is a village much frequented on account of the beautiful and extensive views in its neighbourhood. The place is of Roman origin (there being some scanty remains of a Roman camp). The *Church* is an ancient building, containing some good windows, and possessing a fine tower and an excellent peal of bells.

ROCKHAMPTON, with a neat and ancient little *Church* dedicated to St. Oswald, is about a mile and a half to the north.

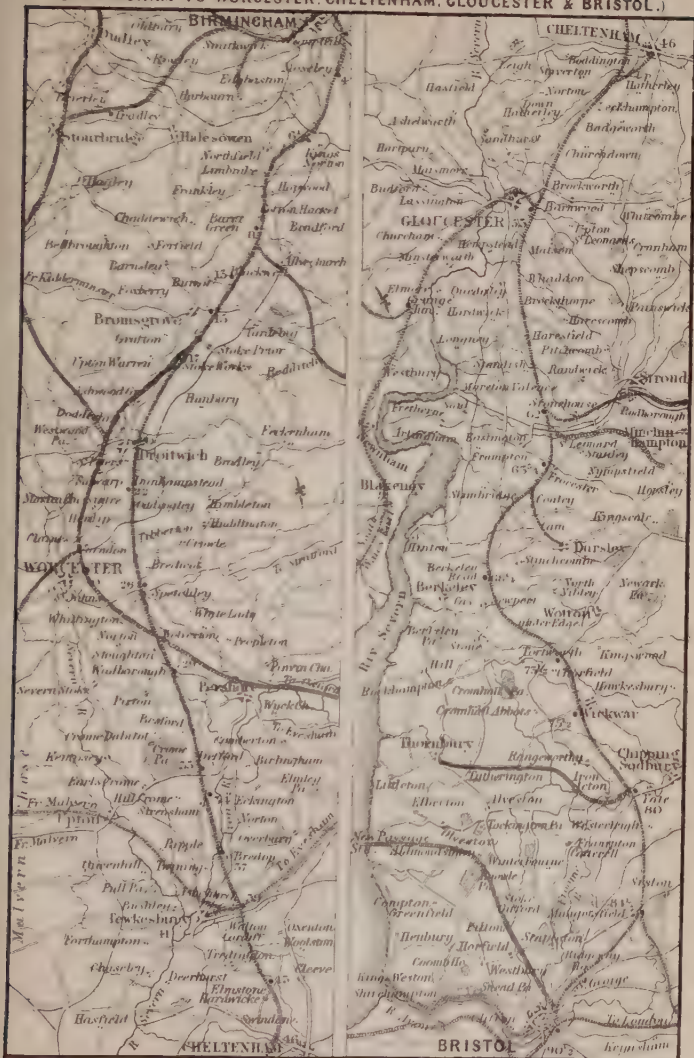
TORTWORTH, about 6 miles distant, to the north-east, and within a mile and a half of Charfield Station, has a fine old *Church* in the Decorated style dedicated

gypsum, which are collected for the manufacture of plaster of Paris. The cliff contains near its summit that very remarkable bed known to collectors as the "bone bed." Perhaps there is no known bed of rock containing so many osseous petrifications in the same space as this. Its greatest thickness is not more than a few inches, indeed it rarely exceeds one inch, and sometimes turns out to one quarter of an inch. Yet within this very thin layer are aggregated innumerable teeth, scales, and other bones of fishes of several species, with many coprolites, or droppings of fish. From this one locality very numerous fine teeth, and other parts, have been supplied to public and private collections.

to St. Leonard. It has a handsome tower and an ancient font, and contains a number of monuments, the principal being those of the Throckmorton family, who once possessed the manor of Tortworth. The Tortworth Chestnut Tree, noticed in Strutt's *Sylva Britannica*, is still standing. The Court is the seat of the Right Hon. Earl Ducie.

BRISTOL & BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.

(BIRMINGHAM TO WORCESTER, CHELTENHAM, GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL.)



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BREADALBANE ARMS HOTEL.

ABERFELDY, PERTHSHIRE.

FIRST-CLASS Family Hotel and Posting Establishment (one minute's walk from the Railway Station. Situated close to the romantic Falls of Moness, the Birks of Aberfeldy, and on the direct route to Taymouth Castle, Loch Tay, Killin, the West Highlands, Rannoch, and Glenlyon, the scenery of which is unrivalled. This Hotel has recently undergone extensive improvements under the personal superintendence of the Lessee. A large and elegant Dining Saloon and Ladies' Drawing Room; comfortable Sitting Rooms and airy Bedrooms—all furnished in the most modern style; also spacious Billiard and Smoking Room. Table d'Hôte daily. Coaches to and from Killin and the West Highlands daily during the season. Tourists, in order to secure seats, are advised to pass the previous night at this Hotel. Omnibus waits every train. Posting in all its branches. First-class Loch and river Trout-Fishing free. Orders by Post or Telegraph for Rooms or Conveyances punctually attended to. ARCHIBALD DAVIE, *Lessee*.

BALLATER.

INVERCAULD ARMS HOTEL

Will be under

NEW MANAGEMENT

After 26th May 1880.

In connection with the Invercauld Arms Hotel, Braemar.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES. COACH TO BRAEMAR DAILY ON AND AFTER 1ST MAY

THE

LOCHIEL ARMS HOTEL.

FRONT OF BEN NEVIS, BANAVIE.

REVISED TARIFF FOR 1880—

BED, 3s. each.	TABLE D'HÔTE, 4s. 6d.
BREAKFAST, 2s. and 3s.	TEAS, 2s. and 3s.
LUNCHEON from 1s. to 2s. 6d.	ATTENDANCE, 1s. 6d. each.

Parties boarded, 12s. 6d. per Day, or £3:3s. per Week.

THE Situation is one of the finest in the Highlands, immediately in front of Ben Nevis, and the Views from the Hotel windows are unsurpassed.

ROUTE—By David M'Brayne's Steamers from Glasgow, Oban, and Inverness, or by Coach from Kingussie.

JOHN M'GREGOR, *Proprietor*.

BELFAST.**THE IMPERIAL HOTEL.**

FIRST CLASS.

BEST SITUATION.

*Omnibuses meet all Trains and Steamers.*W. J. JURY, *Proprietor.***BELFAST.****ROBINSON'S COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE HOTEL,
82 DONEGALL STREET.**

ESTABLISHED 1851.

A FIRST-CLASS Family and Commercial Hotel. Conducted on strictly Abstinence Principles. Comfort, Quiet, and moderate Charges.

Private Sitting Rooms and Show Rooms.**BETTWS-Y-COED, NORTH WALES.****THE GWYDYR HOTEL.**

THIS Hotel, which is near the Railway Station, offers every comfort and attention to Families and Tourists.

Tickets for fishing may be had at the bar.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

E. FAICHNEY, *Proprietor.*



BLAIR-ATHOLE.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL.

Adjoining the Railway Station. No Omnibus necessary.

THE recently completed additions render this Hotel one of the largest and best appointed in the Highlands, while this year, by further refurnishing in the first style, no expense has been spared to enhance its reputation.

TABLE D'HÔTE daily during the season in the well-known magnificent Dining Hall, with which is connected *en suite* a spacious and elegantly furnished Drawing-Room.

Special terms for Board by the week, except during August.

Blair-Athole is much the nearest and most central point from which to visit Killiecrankie, the Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Rannoch, Glen Tilt, Braemar; the Falls of Bruar, Garry, Tummel, and Fender; the grounds of Blair Castle, &c.; and it is the most convenient resting-place for breaking the long railway journey to and from the North of Scotland.

THE POSTING DEPARTMENT is thoroughly well equipped.

Experienced Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and Mountain Excursions.

D. & P. T. MACDONALD, *Proprietors.*

BLAIR-ATHOLE. THE TILT HOTEL.

Within Five Minutes' Walk from the Railway Station.

ALEXANDER STEWART, PROPRIETOR.

THIS HOTEL, under new Management, is beautifully situated opposite the entrance of famous GLEN TILT, BLAIR CASTLE GROUNDS, and within walking distance of the FALLS OF FENDER, THE SALMON LEAP, and other objects of interest.

Visitors and Tourists honouring this Hotel will find every attention paid to their comfort and convenience, combined with Moderate Charges.

POSTING IN ALL ITS DEPARTMENTS.

The Drives include Glen Tilt, the Pass of Killiecrankie, Queen's View, Loch Tummel, Falls of Tummel, Falls of Bruar, &c. &c.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments or Conveyances punctually attended to.

An Omnibus to and from the Station free of Charge.

Parties boarded by the week at a reduced rate except during August.

Guides and Ponies for Glen Tilt, Braemar, and other Excursions.

BIDEFORD, DEVONSHIRE.

TANTON'S

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

THIS Hotel is pleasantly situated, facing the river Torridge, noted for its Salmon, Trout, and other fishing.

An Omnibus meets every train; private Omnibuses and Carriages can be had at the shortest notice.

BILLIARDS.

N.B.—The Mail-Coach starts from this Hotel daily at 7.15 A.M., taking passengers, parcels, etc., for Clovelly, Hartland, and its neighbourhood.

CHAS. E. CLEMON, PROPRIETOR.

and at ANDERTON'S HOTEL, Fleet Street, London.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

Established

Half a Century.

THE above long-established and first-class HOTEL has recently been much enlarged and improved, so that Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find in it every comfort and attention. Blairgowrie is on the shortest and most direct route to Braemar and Balmoral, the drive to which is very grand, passing Craighall (Col. Clerk-Rattray), one of the most picturesquely-situated mansions in Scotland. Post Horses and Carriages of every description, with careful Drivers.

Charges strictly Moderate.

Coaches to Braemar early in July. Passengers booked at the Hotel.

An Omnibus waits all Trains.

D. McDONALD, PROPRIETOR.

Orders by Post or Telegram for Rooms, Carriages, or Coach seats, carefully attended to.

BLAIRGOWRIE.

ROYAL HOTEL.

FAMILIES, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen will find every endeavour being made to render this Hotel equal to its long-known reputation. Salmon Fishing on the Tay by the Day; or longer. FAMILIES BOARDED WEEKLY BY AGREEMENT.

All Stud of Horses and Vehicles.

Coach to and from Braemar daily in July; Seats secured by post or telegram.

'Bus meets all trains.

SHOOTINGS INSPECTED AND VALUED.

JOHN ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

(IRELAND) INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, BRAY,
County Wicklow.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated near the Railway Station, Seabeach, and Esplanade, central to all the far-famed Scenery of the County of Wicklow.

Visitors to this fashionable place will find THE INTERNATIONAL HOTEL replete with every comfort, and the *Cuisine* and Wines of the best quality.

All Charges are fixed and moderate.

Boarding Terms per week may be had on application to the MANAGER.

C. DUFRESNE, *Proprietor.*

BRAEMAR.

THE INVERCAULD ARMS,

The finest Hotel situation in Scotland.

Recently re-erected after Plans by J. T. WIMPERIS, Esq., Sackville St., London.

MAGNIFICENT DINING HALL, ELEGANT LADIES' DRAWING ROOM,
AND NUMEROUS SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

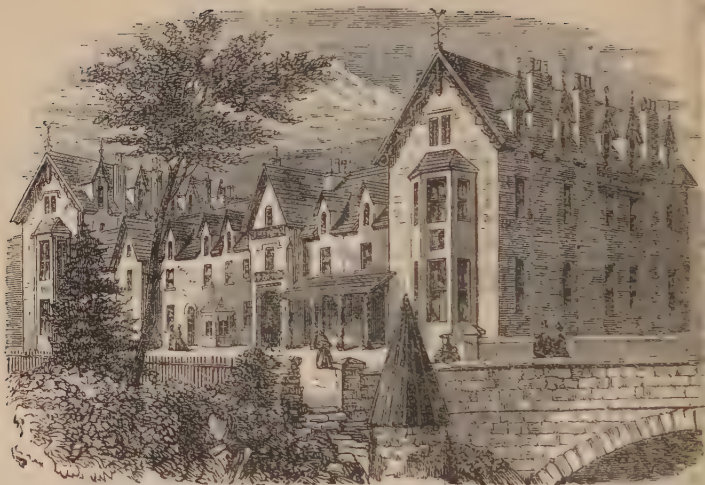
POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Coaches during the Season to Blairgowrie, Dunkeld, and Ballater.

Excellent Salmon Fishings in connection with the Hotel.

Letters and Telegrams Punctually attended to.

A. M'GREGOR.



THE FIFE ARMS HOTEL

BRAEMAR, BY BALMORAL.

Patronised by Royal Family and Court.

MR. M'NAB begs respectfully to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and Tourists, that the extensive additions to the Hotel are now completed. The Hotel, as now constructed, comprises over 100 Bedrooms, a Dining Saloon (one of the largest and most elegant in Scotland), elegant Private Sitting-Rooms, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Billiard-Room, and Bath-Rooms.

Charges strictly moderate. Letters or Telegrams will receive the most careful attention. Posting in all its varied departments. Coaches during the Season daily from the hotel to Blairgowrie and Dunkeld, and twice daily between Ballater and Braemar.

Parties Boarded by the Week or Month.

NOTE.—*Gentlemen staying at the Hotel can have excellent Salmon or Trout Fishing.*



BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL affords excellent accommodation for Tourists and Visitors.

The Hotel 'bus meets all Trains.

A. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN, NEAR STIRLING.

Medical Adviser—Dr. Hunter.

House Superintendent—Mr. M'Kay.

THE situation is high and dry, cool in summer and mild in winter. The House is well appointed, and the Baths are elegant and complete.

Terms, including all charges, £2 : 12 : 6 per week.

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

THE

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS well-known First-Class Hotel has extensive and superior accommodation for Tourists and Families, with a large Drawing Room and Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, and beautifully laid out Pleasure Grounds. Charges strictly moderate. It is situated in the centre of this famous Spa, and is within easy access to Callander, the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and most of the finest scenery in Scotland. Posting establishment complete. A 'Bus belonging to the Hotel awaits all the Trains.

ROBERT PHILP, *Proprietor.*

BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

CARMICHAEL'S HOTEL.

ENLARGED AND REFURNISHED.

Posting in all its branches. Hotel Bus attends all trains.

BRIGHTON GRAND AQUARIUM.

THE largest and most complete Marine and Fresh Water Aquarium in the world. The Collection of Fishes and other aquatic Animals in this magnificent Establishment is unequalled for variety and the number and size of the specimens exhibited.

Mermaid Manatees (Male and Female), the only living specimen in Europe.

Sea Lions, and baby Sea Lion, born in the Aquarium, May 1877; Porpoises, Royal Sturgeons, baby Sturgeons, Telescope Fish, Sea Horses, Herring, Mackerel, Sterlet, Mud Fish (Gambia), Electric Eels (Amazon), Groups of Alligators and Crocodiles, Sea Birds (Northern Divers), and thousands of other rare Specimens, many of which are not to be seen in any other Aquarium.

The Aquarium Band at intervals daily, and every evening at 8 o'clock. Vocal and Instrumental Concerts, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3.

Admission:—Daily, 1s. Schools Half-Price. Evening, 6d.

Periodical Tickets.—One Month, 7s. 6d.; Three Months, 10s. 6d.

G. REEVES SMITH, *General Manager.*

BRISTOL.

ROYAL HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

FIRST-CLASS, Central, and pleasantly situated. Very spacious Coffee, Dining, Reading, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. Private Apartments *en suite*. One Hundred and Twenty Bed-Rooms. Steam Lift and Laundry. Hot and Cold Baths. Postal Telegraph Office and Post Office in the Hotel. Fixed Charges. The Hotel Omnibus meets all principal Trains. Night Porter kept.

F. SWANSON, *Manager.*

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE.

CRESCENT HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN forms the South Wing of the Crescent. It is only ONE MINUTE from RAILWAY STATIONS, and is connected by Covered Colonnade with the Hot and Natural Baths, Drinking Wells, and the New Pavilion and Gardens, where a splendid BAND performs Four Hours daily.

THE ASSEMBLY ROOM

in this Hotel, which has long been celebrated for its elegant proportions, has recently been re-decorated in the first style, and is now converted into the

DINING-ROOM OF THE HOTEL.

Public, Dining, Drawing, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms.

SUITES OF APARTMENTS FOR PRIVATE FAMILIES.

TABLE D'HOTE AT 6 P.M.

FIRST-CLASS STABLING AND LOCK-UP COACH-HOUSES.

JOHN SMILTER, *Proprietor.*

CALLANDER.

THE DREADNOUGHT HOTEL,

THIS old-established and favourite Hotel, recently refurnished throughout, is now open for Visitors, who will meet with every comfort, on moderate terms. Salmon and Trout fishing in Loch Vennachar and Loch Lubnaig. Posting in all its branches as heretofore. Letters and Telegrams addressed to the Manager will receive prompt attention.

CARLISLE.

THE COUNTY AND STATION HOTEL,

FOR Families and Gentlemen, is connected with the Platform of the Central Railway Station by a covered way. Porters from this Hotel are in attendance on arrival of all Trains.

A Ladies' Coffee-Room.



CARNARVON, NORTH WALES.
THE ROYAL HOTEL

(LATE UXBRIDGE ARMS),

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY & COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENT

Beautifully situated on the Banks of the Menai Straits, and in close proximity to the Railway Station.

EDWARD HUMPHREYS.

An Omnibus will regularly attend the arrival of each Train at the Railway Station.
 Billiards in detached premises.

On and after June 19th, a Coach round Snowdon, after the arrival of the 9.25 a.m. train, via Beddgelert, Vale of Gwynant, and the Pass of Llanberis, arriving at the hotel for dinner, and in time for the train for Llandudno, Rhyl, &c.

CASTLECONNELL.

THE SHANNON HOTEL,WILLIAM ENRIGHT, *Proprietor*,

Visited by Tourists and Fishing Gentlemen,

IS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRINCIPAL SALMON AND TROUT FISHERIES HERE.

HAS a most central situation, being within five minutes' walk of the River, and close by the beautiful and far-famed "Falls of Doonass," "The celebrated Chalybeate Spa," and the many and unrivalled Scenes with which this interesting locality abounds.

N.B.—Railway Station, Postal and Telegraph Office close by the Hotel.

CHESTER.

THE GROSVENOR HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. Situated in the centre of the City, close to the CATHEDRAL and other objects of interest.

A Large Coffee-Room and Ladies' Drawing Room for the convenience of Ladies and Families. The Bedrooms are large and handsomely furnished.

Open and close Carriages, and Posting in all its Branches.

Omnibuses attend the Trains for the use of Visitors to the Hotel. Tariff to be had on application. A Night Porter in attendance.

DAVID FOSTER, *Manager*.

COLWYN BAY, NORTH WALES.

POLLYCROCHON HOTEL,

(Late the Residence of Lady Erskine).

THIS First-class Family Hotel is most beautifully situated in its own finely-wooded park in Colwyn Bay, commanding splendid land and sea views; there are miles of delightful walks in the adjacent woods. It is within a few minutes' walk of the Beach and ten minutes' of Colwyn Bay Station, and a short drive of Conway and Llandudno.

Sea-Bathing, Billiards, Posting.

J. PORTER, *Proprietor*.

CONWAY.

THE CASTLE HOTEL.

FIRST-CLASS. Beautifully situated in the Vale of
Conway, and very central for Tourists in North
Wales.

CRIEFF.

THE DRUMMOND ARMS HOTEL.

The only First-Class Hotel in Crieff. Families boarded by
Week or Month. Large Posting Establishment.

PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

The Hotel Omnibus meets every Train.

D. MACKENZIE, PROPRIETOR.

CORK.

STEPHENS' COMMERCIAL HOTEL

(Opposite the General Post Office, Cork)

POSSESSES first-class accommodation for Tourists, Commercial
Gentlemen, and Families.

It is very centrally situated, being opposite the General
Post Office—close to the Bank, Theatre, &c. &c.

Charges extremely Moderate.

WILLIAM D. STEPHENS, PROPRIETOR,
From the West of England.

EXTRACT from a "Tour through Ireland," published in the
North Briton, 1864:—

"When we arrived in Cork we took up our quarters at Stephens' Commercial Hotel, where we obtained excellent accommodation.

"What this Hotel lacks in external show is amply compensated by unremitting attention on the part of the Proprietors and their attendants to the comfort of their Guests."

IMPERIAL



HOTEL.

CORK.

P. CURRY, Proprietor.

THIS long-established and well-known Hotel is conducted on the most approved and modern system. It possesses every requisite to promote the Comfort and Convenience of Tourists. The Hotel contains

OVER ONE HUNDRED BEDROOMS,

Three Coffee Rooms, Commercial Room, a Drawing Room for Ladies and Families, Suites of Private Apartments, Smoking and Billiard Rooms, Bath Rooms, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY AT HALF - PAST SIX O'CLOCK.

The Hotel adjoins the General Post Office; as also the Commercial Building, where Merchants meet on "Change," and the earliest Telegraphic News is received, to the Reading Room of which Visitors to the Hotel have free access. It has been patronised within the last few years by their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Duke of Connaught, Prince Alfred, Prince Napoleon, the Duc D'Orleans, the Comte de Paris, and the Count de Flandres, the successive Lords-Lieutenant of Ireland—Clarendon, Eglinton, Carlisle, Abercorn, and Marlborough—as well as by the Nobility, and most of the leading Gentry visiting Cork.

The Charges will be found most Moderate.

The Imperial Omnibuses attend the arrival and departure of each Train.

Extract from Sir CUSACK RONEY'S "Month in Ireland:"

"Judge Haliburton (Sam Slick) says, 'There are two things to be recommended to the notice of visitors to Ireland:—If you are an admirer of beautiful scenery, go to the Cove of Cork; if you want a good hotel, go to the Imperial.' The Hotel in question is situated in Pembroke Street, having an entrance also in the South Mall, through the Commercial Buildings, the splendid News Room of which is open to visitors to the Hotel. For convenience and comfort there is not a hotel superior to it in the Empire."

DROGHEDA.—IMPERIAL HOTEL.

P. BYRNE, PROPRIETOR.

THIS Hotel, replete with all Modern Improvements, New Furniture, etc., is now in full working order, and will be found to satisfy the requirements of the most fastidious. N.B.—No extra charge for Attendance.

Among the many historical reminiscences of the Imperial Hotel may be noted—

“In the Commercial Room Cromwell held a Council of War, and here Henry Dowdall Recorder of Drogheda, delivered the memorable Address to King James II. in April 1689. King James was entertained, and slept here the night before the Battle of the Boyne. One of the former proprietors was Sir Arthur Ashton, Governor of Drogheda during Cromwell's reign. The Chimneys are very antique: over that in the Oak Room is a drawing of Mellifont Abbey, from whose once extensive woods the timber of this edifice was taken.”—*Vide D'Alton's History of Drogheda.*

A well-appointed Brougham attends the Trains.

DROGHEDA.

WHITE HORSE HOTEL.

THE above First-Class Old-Established Family and Commercial Hotel has been lately enlarged, and now affords ample accommodation to Visitors.

PRIVATE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES.

Commercial and Coffee Room.

Billiard Room.

Posting in all its Branches. An Omnibus attends the Trains.

JAMES J. KEAPPOCK, PROPRIETOR.

DUBLIN.

SHELBOURNE HOTEL.

SITUATED in most central and fashionable part of Dublin and is the great Tourist Hotel of Ireland. Contains magnificent Public Rooms, Elevator, Telegraph Office, &c. &c. First-Class. Charges Moderate.

JURY & COTTON, *Proprietors.*

DUBLIN.

JURY'S HOTEL, COLLEGE GREEN.

Established 40 Years.

Greatly Enlarged and Improved.

Situated in the centre of the City, close to the Bank of Ireland Trinity College, the Castle, Theatres, &c.

TABLE D'HOTE AT THREE AND HALF-PAST SIX.

Charges Moderate. A Drawing Room for Ladies.

TWO NIGHT PORTERS IN ATTENDANCE. FIRE ESCAPE, &c.

HENRY J. JURY, Proprietor.

DUBLIN.

One of the
Largest and best
appointed in
Ireland.

Contains 120
Bedrooms,
Suites of Rooms
for Families,
Ladies'
Drawing-Room,
Coffee-Rooms,
&c. &c.

THE
GRESHAM
HOTEL,
UPPER SACKVILLE STREET,
DUBLIN.

PROPRIETORS,
THE GRESHAM HOTEL CO.,
(LIMITED).

The Position
of this Hotel is
most central,
and within easy
distance of all
Railway and
Steamboat
Termini.
The Tariff is
fixed and based
on a moderate
scale.

DUBLIN.

GROSVENOR HOTEL

(*Opposite Railway Station*),
WESTLAND ROW.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION AT MODERATE CHARGES.

Specially Arranged Breakfasts and Refreshments for
Tourists and Travellers from South of Ireland,
Commencing 4.30 a.m.

THE Hotel Servants await of Passengers on Platform at West-
land Row both morning and evening from Holyhead Mail
Boats.

Luggage looked after, and no conveyance or expense necessary,
as the Hotel is immediately opposite the Station.

MITCHELL & CO., *Proprietors.*

DUBLIN.

SALT HILL HOTEL, MONKSTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.

FIRST-CLASS Hotel for Families and Gentlemen. Pleasantly situated in its own grounds (twenty minutes by rail from Dublin). Elegantly furnished suites of apartments, spacious Coffee, Reception, and Drawing Rooms, facing the sea. An excellent Billiard Room, provided with a champion Billiard Table; Lawn Tennis and Croquet Grounds. Table d'Hôte. Carriages in every variety. The whole under the personal superintendence of the Proprietor, **WILLIAM PARRY.**

N.B.—Special arrangements for families sojourning.

DUBLIN.

MORRISON'S HOTEL, DAWSON STREET.

Central position overlooking College Park.

THIS old established Hotel, under new Management, affords First-Class Accommodation with Moderate Charges. Special arrangements made with Families and Gentlemen by the week or month.

CONTINENTAL DINNER.

à la Palais Royale every evening at six o'clock.

Five Courses with Wine and Desert, 4s. 6d.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS.

PAUL OBERLEITNER, Assistant Manager.

DUNKELD.

THE DUKE OF ATHOLE'S ARMS HOTEL.

D. ROBERTSON, Proprietor (late GRANT's).

THIS Hotel, from its situation close to the beautiful Bridge of Dunkeld, commands an unrivalled view of the magnificent scenery on either side of the River Tay. The Apartments, both public and Private, are elegantly furnished and well aired.

Her Majesty the Queen, in her Journal of her Life in the Highlands, has been graciously pleased to take notice of this Hotel as being very clean, and having such a charming view from the windows. The Empress of the French, with her Son, the Prince Imperial, also visited this Hotel, and was pleased to express her entire approval of all the arrangements. **EVERY ATTENTION IS PAID TO THE COMFORT OF VISITORS.** Job and Post Horses, with Careful Drivers. An Omnibus awaits the arrival of all the Trains.

Seats can be secured at this Hotel for the Braemar Coach.

DUNOON.

ROYAL HOTEL,

Situated within two minutes' walk of the Pier.

THIS central and old-established Hotel remodelled, and large addition of Bed Rooms, with Ladies' Room, Coffee Room, Bath Room, and Lavatory, so that Visitors may rely on good accommodation at Moderate Charges.

Coaches for Sandbank and Loch Eck daily.

Special Terms by Week or Month.

J. KILPATRICK Proprietor.

DUNBLANE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.



THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, built on a commanding eminence facing the Grampian Hills, and in close proximity to Dunblane Railway Station, offers to Tourists and Travellers all the **Luxuries and Conveniences** of a First-Class **Metropolitan Hotel**, and to parties requiring rest and change all the comforts and appliances (including the most skilled Medical Treatment) of the best **English Hydropathic Institutions**,—all combined with the most **Moderate Charges**.

Situated in the very centre of Scotland, at the entrance to the Highlands of Perthshire, Dunblane is an Important Railway Junction on the Main Line between England and the North of Scotland, about one hour from Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, or Dundee, and forms a most convenient stopping place for parties travelling to or from Perthshire, Argyllshire, Inverness-shire, and Aberdeenshire.

The Branch-line to the Trossachs, Killin, Oban, Inveraray, and the West Highlands, leaves the main line at Dunblane: and Travellers stopping at Dunblane can break the journey there without extra charge.

The Coupons issued by the Railway Company are accepted in the Establishment. Private Sitting-rooms, Superb Public Drawing-room, Ladies' Room, Dining-room, Billiard-room, and large Recreation-room 120 feet long, where Visitors may find amusement in wet weather.

A complete system of Baths free to Visitors.

An Omnibus meets the arrival and departure of all trains between 8 A.M. and 8.37 P.M.

The scenery around Dunblane is unsurpassed in Scotland, and the neighbourhood abounds in magnificent Walks and Drives. The following trips can be easily made, returning to the Establishment the same day:—The Trossachs, Loch Lomond, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Stirling Castle, Doune Castle, Field of Bannockburn, Castle Campbell, Rumbling Bridge, Roman Camp at Ardoch, the most perfect Roman Camp in Britain, &c. &c.

The charges for driving are very moderate, and the roads in Perthshire are free of Tolls.

CRANSTON'S OLD WAVERLEY TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 43 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

ROBERT CRANSTON, in returning thanks to his numerous Friends and the Public, begs to inform them that the above Hotel has been re-constructed, fitted, and furnished with all the most modern improvements which the present times can supply, and that, notwithstanding the great rise in the value of property in Princes Street, and the high prices of labour and material in the erection of his New Hotel, the charges for Bed-Rooms remain the same as they were 33 years ago. Hoping for a continuance of their kind patronage, R. C. will make it his constant endeavour to attend to the comfort, convenience, and interest of his Friends.

TO STRANGERS unacquainted with Edinburgh, R. C. begs to intimate that the situation of the **OLD WAVERLEY** is within one minute from the Great Central Railway Station, and commands the Grandest Views in the City; while the street itself is said to be the finest in the world. Immediately opposite the Hotel, and forming the south side of Princes Street, is the Garden Terrace, a public promenade, upon which stand the unequalled "Scott" and other noble monuments, while the gardens below form the valley betwixt the Old and New Towns. To the west, the grand old Castle, towering over the city; to the south, the romantic Old Town, with St. Giles' Cathedral and other prominent structures; and to the east, Arthur's Seat, Holyrood Palace, and Calton Hill, the view from the latter of which is said to surpass even that of the Bay of Naples.

Uniform Charges are made at the following Hotels, belonging to the same Proprietor:—

EDINBURGH	.	OLD WAVERLEY, 43 PRINCES STREET.
EDINBURGH	.	NEW WAVERLEY, 18 WATERLOO PLACE.
GLASGOW	.	185 BUCHANAN STREET.
LONDON	.	87 KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

Breakfast or Tea	.	.	.	1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., 1s. 9d.
Public Dinner	.	.	.	2s.
Bed-Room	.	.	.	1s. 6d.
Private Parlours	.	.	.	3s.
Service	.	.	.	1s.

THE NEW WAVERLEY, Waterloo Place, contains numerous and commodious Stock-Rooms on the ground floor, well suited for all kinds of Commercial Merchandise. Also a large Hall on the ground floor, seated for about 700 people, for Public Meetings, Concerts, &c.

Recommended by Bradshaw's Tourists' Guide as "the cheapest and best Temperance Hotel they had ever seen," and by J. B. Gough as "the only HOME he had found since leaving his own in America."



(One of the finest Hotels in Europe.)

Opposite the Scott Monument and Gardens.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

DONALD MACGREGOR, PROPRIETOR,

53 PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Royal Hotel is within a hundred yards of Railway Terminus, and occupies the finest position in the City.

PLACES OF INTEREST SEEN FROM HOTEL:—

Arthur's Seat, over 800 feet high. Assembly Hall. Calton Hill. Edinburgh Castle. East and West Princes Street Gardens. Free Church College and Assembly Hall. Royal Observatory. Sir Walter Scott's Monument. Salisbury Crags. St. Giles's Cathedral. Parliament House. The Royal Institution. The Royal Scottish Academy and National Gallery. The Antiquarian Museum. From tower of Hotel are seen the Firth of Forth, Bass Rock, the Lomond, Corstorphine, and Pentland Hills, and a part of four or five of the neighbouring counties.

Charges Moderate. Rooms from 2s. 6d. Passenger Elevator. Night Porters.

CAUTION.—*Visitors intending to put up at the Royal must be careful to see that they are taken there, as mistakes have occurred causing great disappointment.*

EDINBURGH.

WATERLOO HOTEL,

WATERLOO PLACE, PRINCES STREET.

ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL

(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL), 22 PRINCES STREET.

BALMORAL HOTEL,

91 PRINCES STREET.

PALACE HOTEL,

109 PRINCES STREET.

THESE FIRST-CLASS HOTELS

in the Principal Thoroughfare, overlooking the PUBLIC GARDENS,
and opposite the CASTLE, command the FINEST VIEWS of EDINBURGH.

Cuisine Superb. Luxuriously Furnished. Prices Moderate.

Continental Languages spoken.

PATRONISED BY THE ROYAL FAMILY AND NOBILITY.

J. GRIEVE and J. FERGUSON,
Proprietors and Managers.

EDINBURGH.

THE LONDON HOTEL

ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

Established upwards of Fifty Years.

A Commodious and Comfortable Hotel, most conveniently situated.

Proprietor, HENRY WHITE, late Clubmaster to the University Club.

CAFE ROYAL HOTEL,

WEST REGISTER STREET, EDINBURGH.

The Largest Dining Establishment in Scotland.

BED AND ATTENDANCE, 2s. 6d.

BREAKFAST, 2s.

W. ANDERSON.

VEITCH'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

127-133 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Charges strictly Moderate.

Coffee-Room.

THE ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL

11, 12, & 13 SHANDWICK PLACE, EDINBURGH.

West End of Princes Street, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Caledonian and Haymarket Stations.

THIS First-class Family Hotel was opened on the 1st of June 1874 by MISS BROWN, formerly of the Windsor Hotel, Moray Place, and the Clarendon Hotel, Princes Street. The ROYAL ALEXANDRA HOTEL has been entirely rebuilt, and fitted up with every modern improvement required for the convenience and comfort of visitors, and Miss Brown hopes to merit a continuance of the favours she has already received. Coffee-room and public Drawing-room.

EDINBURGH.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL,

115, 116, & 117 PRINCES STREET, AND 1 CASTLE STREET

Established 40 Years.

(Exactly opposite the Castle.)

R. B. MOORE. LATE J. BURNETT.

DARLING'S REGENT HOTEL

20 WATERLOO PLACE, EDINBURGH.

Nearly opposite the General Post-Office.

Situated in the Principal Street of the City, in the immediate vicinity of the Calton Hill and Public Buildings. Large comfortable Coffee-Room for parties with Ladies, free of charge. Also Private Parlours.

This is admitted to be one of the best Temperance Hotels in Scotland.

EDINBURGH. PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL,

*Adjoining the terminus of the Midland and Great Northern Railways,
Waverley Bridge Station.*



THIS large Hotel, with upwards of 100 beds, is properly appointed.

TURKISH AND OTHER BATHS.

Very Moderate Charges.

In connection with Philp's Cockburn Hotel, Glasgow.

N.B.—Mr. Cook (of London) makes this House his headquarters in Scotland, where every information may be had of his Tourist arrangements, and Tickets for the same may be had at the Hotel.

GLASGOW.

PHILP'S COCKBURN HOTEL, 141 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.



THE COCKBURN is especially planned and constructed with every Modern Improvement to meet the requirements of a First-Class Hotel. Situation unsurpassed. In an elevated and quiet, but central and convenient part of the City; within easy access of the different Railway Stations and Steam-Ship Landings. Street Cars pass within a few yards to all parts of the City.

PASSENGER ELEVATOR.

Agent for Cook's System of Scottish Tours.

Moderate Charges.

N.B.—This Hotel is in connection with the Cockburn Hotel, Edinburgh.
JAMES PHILP, Proprietor and Manager.

GUNN'S (LATE MOORE'S) PRIVATE HOTEL*(Established over Thirty Years).***2 FORRES STREET & 1 ST. COLME STREET
WEST END, & 2 QUEEN STREET, EDINBURGH.**

THIS First-Class Family Hotel occupies one of the best and quietest positions in Edinburgh, and only three minutes from Caledonian Railway Station.

Bed-Room and Attendance from 2s. 6d. Sitting-Rooms from 3s.

Teas and Breakfasts from 1s. Board First-Class 5s.

JOHN GUNN, PROPRIETOR,

TO WHOM ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED.

EDINBURGH.**KERR'S ROXBURGHE PRIVATE HOTEL**

THIS Hotel is situated in Charlotte Square, one of the finest parts of the City. The Garden in front of the Hotel was specially approved of by Her Majesty the Queen for the site of the National Albert Monument. The Coffee-Room is quiet and comfortable, and well adapted for Ladies or Gentlemen. The Private Sitting-rooms are laid out with Bed-rooms and Dressing-room *en suite*.

Parties are boarded either in Coffee-room and Sitting-room at a moderate charge.

*J. CHRISTIE, Proprietor.***ALBERT HOTEL,****25 HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH.**

THIS commodious Hotel, situated in one of the principal thoroughfares in the City, affords first-class accommodation to Tourists and others visiting Edinburgh.

BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOMS. HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

D. ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR.

Also THE ALBERT RESTAURANT,
the largest in the City.

EXETER.**ROYAL CLARENCE HOTEL,****CATHEDRAL YARD.****WITH FULL VIEW OF THE GRAND OLD CATHEDRAL.****FIRST CLASS HOTEL. REDUCED CHARGES.**

Every effort is made to ensure the unqualified satisfaction of Ladies and Gentlemen.

Handsomely Furnished Suites of Apartments.**LADIES' COFFEE ROOM. HOT AND COLD BATHS.****Omnibuses and Cabs meet every Train.****J. HEADON STANBURY, Proprietor.**

EXETER.
GARDNER'S
HALF MOON HOTEL,

HIGH STREET. (*Old Established.*)

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL,

Is situated in the most central part of the City. Families and Commercial Gentlemen will find this House replete with every comfort, and moderate charges.

A Ladies' Coffee Room and a Superior Billiard Room.

Omnibuses belonging to the Hotel meet all Trains. A Night Porter.

FALMOUTH.

CARTER'S **ROYAL HOTEL**

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is centrally situated for business or pleasure.

Omnibuses for the Lizard, Helston, Penzance, Truro, Penryn, etc., start from and arrive at this Hotel. It overlooks the inner harbour, the rendezvous and anchorage of all Yachts coming to the Port. A new Landing Pier adjoining recently built. The apartments are beautifully furnished. Delicious and abundant viands. Moderate and fixed charges. Tariffs forwarded.

Yachts, Fishing Tackle, Posting, Billiards.

RICHARD CARTER, Proprietor.

Cook's Hotel Coupons taken.

FALMOUTH.

GREEN BANK HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is beautifully situated, facing the Harbour, Pendennis and St. Mawes Castle, and is replete with every comfort for Families and Gentlemen. Very convenient for Boating and Fishing, there being a landing pier adjoining the House.

LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.

Billiard Room. Posting in all its Branches. Charges Moderate.

The Hotel Omnibus meets all Trains.

Suites of Rooms reserved on application to the Proprietor, **J. H. MITCHELL.**

Omnibus to and from the Lizard daily.

**CAMPBELL'S ROYAL
STATION** **HOTEL**

FORRES, Adjoining the Railway Platform.

(Patronised by the Royal Family and Leading Members of the Nobility and Aristocracy of Europe.)

APARTMENTS EN SUITE. SPACIOUS BILLIARD AND SMOKING ROOM JUST ADDED.

Boots in attendance at all Trains.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Proprietor and Lessee.

THE SHANDON HYDROPATHIC

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE GARELOCH, near HELENSBURGH.

Terms, £3:3s. per week, or 10s. 6d. per day.



THE House contains 137 Bedrooms, 3 Drawing Rooms, Dining Hall, Billiard Room, Recreation Room, Smoke Room, and a Conservatory 165 feet long. There are numerous Private Baths, with sea water and fresh, elegant Turkish Baths, and a large Swimming-Bath of sea water. Boating. Magnificent Grounds.

Apply to the Manager, West Shandon, by Helensburgh.

GLASGOW.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL

BATH STREET.



THIS New and Elegant Hotel, one of the finest in the City, offers superior Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. The Proprietor respectfully states that this Establishment embraces every Luxury and Comfort calculated to add to domestic happiness. *Nearest first-class Hotel to all the different Railway Termini.*

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

JOHN MACRAE, Lessee & Manager.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION.



THE BATH HOTEL,

152 BATH STREET.

The most comfortable First-class Hotel in Glasgow. Very moderate charges.

P. ROBERTSON, PROPRIETOR (*from Maclean's Hotel*).

GLASGOW.

ATHOLE ARMS HOTEL

(*Opposite North British Railway*),

21 DUNDAS STREET.

ALEXANDER GOW has the pleasure of announcing that he resumes the Occupancy and Management of this favourite Hotel, and trusts, by giving the same care and attention, to receive the liberal patronage he formerly enjoyed.

The ample accommodation and conveniences of the Hotel are well known, and under Mr. Gow's personal superintendence, will be used to the best advantage of his customers.

DINNER AND SUPPER PARTIES

(for which the Hotel is admirably adapted) will receive special attention.

ALEXANDER GOW, *Proprietor*.

GLASGOW.

HIS LORDSHIP'S LARDER AND HOTEL, 10 ST. ENOCH SQUARE, GLASGOW.

BREAKFASTS, LUNCHEONS, DINNERS, TEAS ; OYSTER, FISH, and TRIPE SUPPERS. Good Rooms for Dinner and Supper Parties.

Excellent Bedrooms. Coffee-Room. Good Lavatory and Smoking-Room.

Charges Moderate.

Opposite St. Enoch Station Booking Office.

E. SALMON, PROPRIETOR.

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW.

BLAIR'S HOTEL,

80 BATH STREET, GLASGOW.

THIS New First-Class TEMPERANCE HOTEL, situated within Four Minutes' walk of the Principal Railway Stations, is unsurpassed for Cleanliness, Quiet, and Comfort.

Private Parlours and Stock Rooms.

BREAKFAST,			DINNER,	BED ROOM,	ATTENDANCE,
1s. 6d.	1s. 9d.	2s.	From 1s. 9d.	1s. 6d.	1s.

THE ROYAL HOTEL,

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

*All Communications to be addressed to the Manager.***NORTH BRITISH IMPERIAL HOTEL**

(AT THE NORTH BRITISH TERMINUS),

GEORGE SQUARE, GLASGOW.

*FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.*PETER MACDONALD, *Proprietor.***WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE HOTEL,**

172 TO 184 SAUCHIEHALL STREET, GLASGOW.

A First-Class Family and Commercial Hotel, within Three Minutes' drive of the Railways.

Just added, Ladies' Drawing Room, free of charge.

Breakfast and Tea, 1s. 6d. and 2s. Bed and Attendance, 2s. 9d.

WINTER HEALTH RESORT, GLENGARRIFF.



GLENGARRIFF is strongly recommended by Eminent Physicians for its equable, mild, but not relaxing, climate. The excursions by land and water are numerous—amongst others, the celebrated drive to the **LAKES OF KILLARNEY**, thus described by Lord John Manners:—"The twenty miles from Kenmare to Glengarriff form the grandest road, barring the Alpine passes, that I know." The celebrated Thackeray writes:—"What sends picturesque tourists to the Rhine and Saxon Switzerland? Within five miles of the pretty Inn of Glengarriff there is a country of the magnificence of which no pen can give an idea. The journey from Glengarriff to Kenmare is one of astonishing beauty; and I have seen Killarney since, and am sure that Glengarriff loses nothing by the comparison with this most famous of lakes." From "Happy Thought Notes," *Punch*:—"Glengarriff.—Eccles Hotel. Charmingly situated. Facing the bay, and on the road. Old-fashioned, covered with creepers and roses, and bed-rooms commanding the bay, Eccles Hotel, Glengarriff, is worth far more than a passing visit. I am delighted with it. It is, as far as attendance and *cuisine*, and general comfort, the best hotel I have been in. The coffee-room seems to have been fitted up to the very latest fashion of taste: the climate is so mild, that even at nine o'clock on an early spring evening you can sit out in front of the hotel, and *enjoy* your coffee and cigar. And here also I will introduce a useful piece of advice for the tourist who may be passing the same route as myself. *Only hire your car from Killarney to Glengarriff. You can get another at your own convenience, and just as good at Glengarriff, to take you on.*"

"Murray's Handbook for Ireland" describes this hostelry as one of the best of the South of Ireland Hotels. Over Twenty Thousand Pounds have recently been expended on

THE ECCLES HOTEL

and its extensive pleasure-grounds, through which are five miles of beautiful walks and drives. The Hotel is replete with indoor comforts, library, picture gallery, etc. The telegraph office, esplanade, and pier adjoin the Hotel. Sea-bathing, boating, fishing, shooting, etc. Reduced tariff during the winter months.

CAUTION.—Tourists are recommended not to be misled by the interested statements of car-drivers and others, but insist on being set down at the Eccles Hotel.

GOLSPIE.

ROYAL SUTHERLAND ARMS HOTEL.

BEAUTIFULLY situated within a mile of Dunrobin Castle, the Grounds of which are open to the Public. Free Trout Fishing on Loch Brora for parties staying at the Hotel. Five minutes' walk from sea-shore. Horses and Carriages on Hire. An Omnibus meets Trains. Charges moderate.

JAMES MITCHELL, Proprietor.

GREENOCK.

TONTINE HOTEL.

First-Class Family and Commercial

(Nearly Opposite the Caledonian Railway Station),

GREENOCK.

MRS. M'DERMOTT, *Proprietrix.*

GREENOCK.

WHITE HART HOTEL,

CATHCART SQUARE.

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

Within Three Minutes' Walk of the Railway Stations and
Steamboat Wharves.

The Oldest Family and Commercial Hotel in town.

GRANTOWN.

GRANTOWN, ON THE HIGHLAND RAILWAY.

THE GRANT ARMS HOTEL,

Patronised by Her Majesty the Queen.

THIS well-known Hotel has lately been rebuilt and greatly enlarged. Coffee Room, Private Parlours *en suite*. Grantown is acknowledged to be one of the very healthiest places in Scotland. The summer climate being peculiarly salubrious, with delightfully bracing air, which is invariably experienced by Visitors in One Day's time. Cairngorm and the surrounding Mountains, Huntly's Cave, and Castle Grant, are specially interesting, besides the famed scenery of Rothiemurchus and Banks of the Spey, which afford beautiful drives. Good Trout Fishing can be had in the neighbourhood, and Salmon occasionally. The Hotel 'Bus attends the Trains. Posting. Carriages of every description for Hiring. Parties Posted on to Balmoral, Braemar, and Ballater.

A. FRASER, Proprietor.

THE ISLAND OF GUERNSEY.

GARDNER'S

ROYAL



HOTEL,

FAMILY & COMMERCIAL HOUSE, ESPLANADE, GUERNSEY.

THIS Hotel is situated in the most commanding part of the Island, facing the spacious harbours and the approaches thereto, also having a full front view of the adjacent islands of Sark, Herm, Jersey, and Alderney. Visitors should be especially careful on landing to ask for the "Royal." *Table d'Hôte.*

JAS. B. GARDNER, *Proprietor.*

GUERNSEY.



OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

GARDNER'S PRIVATE HOTEL.

THIS establishment, being elevated above the town, commands a sea and panoramic view of all the Channel Islands. Visitors should be particular in mentioning the "Old Government House." *Table d'Hôte. Terms on application.*

J. GARDNER, *Proprietor.*

GUERNSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS.

VICTORIA HOTEL,

FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL.

THIS Hotel commands the finest sea view in the Island. The established reputation of this Hotel is the best guarantee that every attention is paid to the comfort of its Patrons. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

A MODERATE FIXED TARIFF, INCLUDING ATTENDANCE.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

A Porter in attendance on the arrival of Steamers.

GUERNSEY.

AUCTION, VALUATION, AND ESTATE OFFICE,
35 ARCADE.

Intending Visitors or Residents should apply at the above Old Established Office for particulars of PROPERTIES, HOUSES, and APARTMENTS to be Sold or Let, Furnished or Unfurnished, sending stamps for reply to FRANK COLLETT, *Proprietor.*

N.B.—The equable Climate, and excellent educational advantages, combined with the non-existence of Tenants' Rates and Taxes, and low Rents, render this charming little Island most desirable as a place of Residence.

HARROGATE WELLS.

BARBER'S GEORGE HOTEL.

VISITORS to Harrogate will find many advantages in making their temporary residence at this Hotel, it being situated within three minutes' walk of the Sulphur and Cheltenham Springs, seven minutes' walk from the Railway Station, and in the immediate vicinity of the Public Baths, Concert Rooms, &c.

The sheltered situation of the Hotel makes it admirably adapted for visitors in spring and autumn.

TERMS.—Board and Lodgings in Public Room, 6s. 6d. each per day; Board and Lodgings in Private Rooms, 7s. 6d. each; Private Sitting Room, 3s. to 5s. each; Attendance 1s. each. *N.B.*—Beds charged extra if for less than three nights. Horses' Hay, 14s. per week. Boots and Ostler extra. Billiard Room. Excellent Stabling for Hunters and Carriage Horses.

HELENSBURGH.

THE Finest Watering-Place in the West of Scotland. Trains and Boats to Loch Lomond and Trossachs, and Steamer every morning to Dunoon at 8.45, in time to meet the "Iona" for the Highlands by that most celebrated Route—Ardishaig, Crinan, and Oban, to Staffa and Iona. The alterations and improvements at the **QUEEN'S HOTEL** are now completed, and the Suites of Apartments for Families cannot be surpassed. The view of the Clyde and Lake is most magnificent. Tourists conveniently arranged. A magnificent Coffee-Room. Smoking and Billiard Room.

All Charges strictly Moderate.

Omnibuses and Carriages to all Steamers and Trains.

A. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor...

INNELAN.**ROYAL HOTEL.**

JOHN CLARK, in returning thanks to his friends and the Public for past patronage, begs to announce that the new additions to this already large and commodious Hotel are now finished, and include one of the largest and most handsome Dining Room and Ladies' Drawing-Room of any Hotel on the Firth of Clyde, also Parlours with suites of Bed Rooms on each flat.

The Hotel is within three minutes' walk of the Pier, and, being built upon an elevation, commands a sea-view of the surrounding country, including Bute, Arran, the Cumbraes, Ayrshire, Renfrewshire, and Dumbartonshire, making the situation one of the finest in Scotland. The grounds of the Hotel are laid out in walks and interspersed with shrubs and flowers, and are quiet and retired for families. There are also beautiful Drives in the vicinity. The Dining Room has a large Fernery, with water fountain which plays daily during the summer, making it cool and refreshing during the hot weather.

Steamers call at the pier nearly every hour for the Highlands and all parts of the coast. Tourists arriving at the Hotel the night before can have breakfast at *Table d'Hôte* at 9 A.M., and be in time to join the "Iona" at 10 A.M., for the North, calling at Innellan on her return at 4 P.M.

The Cuisine and Wines are of the finest quality. Large Billiard Room attached. Hot, Cold, and Spray Baths.

Horses and Carriages kept for Hire. Families Boarded by the Day or Week.



ILFRACOMBE HOTEL

"A model of sanitary excellence."

THE ILFRACOMBE HOTEL

Is on the Sea Shore, in its own Picturesque Grounds of Five Acres.

IT CONTAINS 250 ROOMS.

The Charges are fixed and moderate, and there is a Table d'Hôte daily.

Every information will be afforded by the Manager.

ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.

THE attractions of Ilfracombe, and the places of interest in the neighbourhood, point to it as the natural centre to be chosen by the Tourist who desires to see with comfort all the beauties of coast and inland scenery which North Devon affords. There is also easy access into South Devon and Cornwall. The means of communication with Ilfracombe by Railroad and Steamboat are most complete.

Tourist Tickets to Ilfracombe for Two Months are issued at all principal Stations in England.

THE ROYAL BRITANNIA HOTEL, ILFRACOMBE.

GOOD PUBLIC ROOMS. MODERATE TERMS.

Address—THE MANAGER.

ILFRACOMBE.

ROYAL CLARENCE FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL HOTEL.

RELETE with every Home comfort. Spacious Ladies' Coffee-
Room. Moderate Charges. R. LAKE, *Proprietor*.

Large and Spacious Commercial and Stock Rooms have been recently added.

First-Class Billiard-Room. Good Post Horses.

Omnibus meets every Train.

N.B.—General Coach Office and Delivery Agent. Coaches daily to Lynton.

INVERARAY.

ARGYLL ARMS HOTEL

GENTLEMEN staying at the ARGYLL ARMS
HOTEL can have excellent SALMON and
TROUT FISHING on the Rivers Aray and
Douglas, *Free of Charge*.

Ponies kept for ascending Duniquoich Hill.

D. MACPHERSON, *Proprietor*.

WHEN YOU ARE

IN

THE HIGHLANDS

VISIT

MACDOUGALL & CO.'S.



INVERNESS.

THE ROYAL HOTEL.

Opposite the entrance to the Railway Station.

J. S. CHRISTIE begs to solicit the attention of the travelling Public to the ROYAL HOTEL, which has been greatly improved and enlarged, and now comprehends, besides extensive First-class Bed-Room accommodation, a SPACIOUS and LOFTY LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S DINING SALOON, with handsome DRAWING-ROOM *en suite*, and several elegant and handsomely furnished SUITES of PRIVATE ROOMS; also SMOKING-ROOM, HOT, COLD, and SHOWER BATH ROOMS, etc.

Though immediately *opposite* and within a few yards of the Railway Station entrance, the Hotel is entirely removed from the bustle, noise, and other disturbing influences which usually affect the comfort of Hotels situated in close proximity to the Railway.

Table d'Hôte at 5.30 and 7.30.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of all trains, and an Omnibus attends the Caledonian Canal Steamers. Posting.

INVERNESS.

CALEDONIAN HOTEL

(TWO MINUTES' WALK FROM THE RAILWAY STATION).

THIS well-known first-class Family Hotel, patronised by the Royal Family and most of the Nobility of Europe, has recently undergone extensive additions and improvements. A large and elegant Dining-Saloon and Ladies' Drawing Room, also a spacious Billiard and Smoking Room.

In point of situation this Hotel is the only one in Inverness that commands a wide and extensive view of the Ness and the great glen of "Caledonia."

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY, AND DINNERS À LA CARTE.

An Omnibus attends all the Canal Steamers.

JOHN MENZIES,
Proprietor.

INVERNESS.

THE

IMPERIAL HOTEL,

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL STATION.

D. ROBERTSON.

SHANKLIN, ISLE OF WIGHT.

HINTON'S ROYAL SPA HOTEL,

ON THE ESPLANADE FACING THE SEA.

*Patronised by the First Families in Europe.***The most perfectly arranged Hotel on the Island.**

TABLE D'HOTE AT 7 O'CLOCK—SEPARATE TABLES.

Drawing-Room. Billiards for residents in Hotel only. Pension, in the Season, Four Guineas per week ; in the Winter, Three Guineas.

Tariff sent on application.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE MARINE HOTEL,

PARADE, WEST COWES.

JAMES DROVER, PROPRIETOR.

PLEASANTLY SITUATED, FACING THE SEA.

The comfort of Visitors studied in every way.

N.B.—Board at low Rates during the Winter Months.

JERSEY.—STOPFORD HOTEL.

THIS first-class Hotel, situated in the best part of St. Heliers, has for upwards of forty years been successfully conducted under the name of

BREE'S BOARDING HOUSE.

It has recently been altered, enlarged, and improved, and is now the largest and best-appointed Hotel in St. Heliers.

The Dining Room can accommodate one hundred persons, and is lofty and well ventilated.

The Ladies' Drawing Room is unequalled by any in the Channel Islands.
NEW BILLIARD ROOM AND LAVATORY ON THE GROUND FLOOR.

The Cuisine is perfect, and the Wines excellent.

Table d'Hôte every day at Six P.M.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, IF REQUIRED.

Carriages of every description at a moment's notice.

Public and Private Dinners served in the best possible style.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For Tariff, etc., apply to

E. BREE, PROPRIETOR.

JERSEY.

BRITISH HOTEL, FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

THIS Hotel enjoys an established reputation of more than fifty years, and affords Visitors every accommodation at moderate charges.

KENMORE.

PERTHSHIRE HIGHLANDS.

BREADALBANE HOTEL.

THIS comfortable Hotel is picturesquely situated at the east end of Loch Tay, quite close to Taymouth Castle, the princely seat of the Earl of Breadalbane. From its central position, it forms an admirable point from which to make excursions to the historic and romantic scenes with which the district abounds, while its quiet and retired situation eminently suits it for the invalid and lover of nature.

A large and commodious Billiard-room has been added to the Hotel.

Visitors staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of fishing for Trout and Salmon in the river Lyon free—and in Loch Tay for a specified charge.

Coaches run daily during the summer months to and from Aberfeldy and Killin, and the Hotel 'Bus awaits the arrival of the principal trains at Aberfeldy. There is a daily post to and from Aberfeldy and Killin.

Letters and Telegrams for Apartments, Conveyances, &c., punctually attended to.

N.B.—The Trout Fishing of Loch Tay, which is free to Parties staying at this Hotel, is considered one of the best in Scotland.

W. MUNRO, Proprietor.

KILLARNEY LAKES.

THE MUCKROSS HOTEL.

JOHN ROSS, *Proprietor.*

IN the centre of the best scenery, as a glance at Map of Lake District will show, near the foot of Mangerton, Muckross Abbey, Torc Waterfall, close to the Lower and Middle Lakes, near the entrance to the far-famed Demesne of Muckross, to which *free* access is accorded. Very comfortable, and Charges *extremely moderate*. Billiard Room. Good Salmon and Trout fishing. **Table d'Hôte at 6.30 p.m.**

Hotel Omnibus and Porters attend all Trains.

See that the 'Bus you enter bears Proprietor's Name.

KILLARNEY LAKES.

By Her Most Gracious Majesty's Special Permission.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL

Patronised by H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES ; by H.R.H. PRINCE ARTHUR ; and by the Royal Families of France and Belgium, &c.

THIS Hotel is situated on the Lower Lake, close to the water's edge, within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station, and a short distance from the far-famed Gap of Dunloe.

TABLE D'HOTE DURING THE SEASON.

There is a Postal Telegraph Office in the Hotel.

Hotel open throughout the year. Boarding terms from Nov. to May inclusive.

JOHN O'LEARY, *Proprietor.*

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

THE RAILWAY HOTEL,

Patronised by their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, and by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, during their visit to Killarney in 1877,

ADJOINS Lord Kenmare's Demesne, and is situated within easy distance of Ross Castle, Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe, and the principal points of interest.

This Hotel, the largest in the Lake District, possesses unusually good accommodation for Tourists and Families, including spacious and well-furnished Ladies' Drawing Room, Writing, Reception, Billiard, Smoking, Dining, and Private Sitting Rooms.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each train for the removal of luggage, &c.

Well-appointed Boating and Posting Establishments, with steady Boatmen, Carmen, Guides, &c., attached.

The Manager personally supervises the formation of Excursion Parties, with a view to their Comfort and Economy.

PIANOFORTES. LIBRARY. LAWN TENNIS. BILLIARDS.

Table d'Hote at Half-past Six o'clock.

All Charges are fixed and Moderate. Further particulars will be furnished on application to

G. J. CAPSEY, MANAGER,
(LATE MANAGER WESTMINSTER PALACE HOTEL, LONDON).

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

“THE LAKE HOTEL,” CASTLELOUGH,

JAMES COFFEE, PROPRIETOR.

It is essential to apprise Tourists that there is at Killarney but ONE
ESTABLISHMENT called “THE LAKE HOTEL.”

IT is situated in the Bay of Castlough, on the eastern shore of the Lower Lake, in the centre of the varied scenery of the Lakes, and within ten minutes' drive of the Railway Station. It accommodates ONE HUNDRED PERSONS. BOARDERS taken. For particulars apply to the Proprietor.

FORTY of the BED-ROOMS and SITTING-ROOMS *face the Lake.*

The waters of the Lake approach the Hall-door, and hence the *distinctive* title of “THE LAKE HOTEL.”

Boats and Vehicles of every description supplied at fixed moderate charges.

No Gratuities allowed to Boatmen, Drivers, etc., as they are paid ample wages by the Proprietor.

THE LAKE HOTEL OMNIBUS attends the arrival and departure of the Trains. See that it bears the name “J. COFFEE.”

NOTICES OF THE PRESS—*From Bradshaw's “Tourists' Hand-Book.”*

“In point of situation, that of ‘THE LAKE HOTEL’ is, beyond question, the very best in the Lakes of Killarney. It occupies the centre of the circle described by the great mountain ranges of Mangerton, Tore, Eagle's Nest, Purple Mountain, Glenna, Toomies, Dunloe Gap, and Carranahall, and concentrates in one view all that is graceful, picturesque, and sublime in the scenery of Killarney.” — BRADSHAW'S “TOURISTS' HAND-BOOK,” page 382.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

INNISFALLEN LAKE HOTEL

(LATE KENMARE ARMS.)

COMMERCIAL, FAMILY, AND TOURIST.

THIS OLD-ESTABLISHED HOTEL recently Improved and Enlarged. Most centrally situated for business and Scenery viewing. The Tariff will be found most moderate, and Bar always supplied with choicest Liquors, Cigars, &c. *A Posting Establishment.* Boats, Ponies, and everything supplied on shortest notice. Tariff on Application. **Commercial Room. Coffee Room. Smoking and Bath Room.**

N.B.—SITTING ROOMS FREE.

Waiters and Vehicles await the arrival of every Train. Ask for Hotel Cars.

KILMALCOLM

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

RENFREWSHIRE.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT, which has accommodation for 200 Visitors, will be open on the first day of May next. Being situated 450 feet above the sea-level, in the most salubrious district of the West of Scotland, and well sheltered from the North and East, whilst the temperature and ventilation of its apartments and corridors are carefully regulated by the most approved systems, it forms a most desirable residence at all seasons of the year. The Baths are unsurpassed by any in the Kingdom.

Manager and Physician, Dr. GEORGE LADE.

Housekeeper, Mrs. RONALD.

KILLIN.

LOCH TAY, PERTHSHIRE.

KILLIN HOTEL,

BY CALLANDER AND OBAN RAILWAY,

One of the grandest Lines in Scotland for Scenery.

ALEXANDER STUART, Lessee, begs to inform Tourists and the Public that the above well-known Hotel has been greatly improved and furnished anew in First-class style, and he trusts by personal superintendence to make it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the Highlands.

Posting in all its branches. Trout Fishing, free of charge, on Loch Tay.

Salmon Fishing begins 5th February, and ends 31st May.

Letters and Telegrams for Rooms, Carriages, and Coach Seats, punctually attended to. 'Bus meets all Trains during the season.

Coach runs daily between Killin and Aberfeldy during the season.

KINGSTOWN.

ROYAL MARINE HOTEL,

KINGSTOWN.

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.*Faces Dublin Bay and Kingstown Harbour.***Two minutes from Royal Mail Packet Pier.***FOURTEEN MINUTES FROM DUBLIN BY RAIL.***LUGGAGE PER MAIL SHOULD BE LABELLED "KINGSTOWN."****WM. MOORE, Manager.**

KESWICK.

DERWENTWATER LAKE.

THE BORROWDALE HOTEL,*(Late ARMSTRONG'S)**Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Prince Arthur, and the Nobility of Great Britain.*

THE above large establishment is the *only* Hotel situated immediately at the head of Derwentwater, at the entrance of the picturesque Vale of Borrowdale, and commands the grandest views of the Lakes, Mountains, and Valleys of this, the most romantic, part of the Lake District. Parties visiting this Hotel may safely rely upon the best attendance and all the comforts of Home.

An Omnibus meets all Trains at the Keswick Station.

Posting in all its Branches, Mountain Ponies, experienced Guides, Boatmen, &c., and good Boating on the Lake.

*Fishing Free to those staying in the Hotel.***HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.**

Parties Boarded by Day, Week, or Month, on the most reasonable terms.

E. B. GOODFELLOW, Proprietor.

ENGLISH LAKES.

*Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.***SUN HOTEL,**

POOLEY BRIDGE, ULLSWATER.

THIS old-established Family Hotel, having been considerably improved, is now replete with every modern accommodation for visitors. From the windows of the Hotel a magnificent view of the lake and mountains is obtained. It is the largest Hotel at the foot of Ullswater, and the only one having a view of the lake. Visitors will find Pooley Bridge a most delightful place of resort, very favourably situated for visiting Haweswater, Lowther Castle, and the neighbouring scenery, not easy of access from any other point. Parties making Pooley Bridge their head-quarters can visit any part of the Lake District and return to the Hotel the same day. The Steamboat plies to the head of the lake three times daily. The Steamer Pier is only four minutes' walk from the Hotel, and Penrith Station six miles, from which coaches run several times daily to Pooley Bridge during the season.

Good Fishing in the Lake and River free to Visitors.

Charges strictly moderate. Posting in all its Branches. Pleasure Boats, Croquet and Lawn Tennis, Billiards, etc. Families boarded by the week on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN BARROW, Proprietor.



CONISHEAD PRIORY

HYDROPATHIC MANSION, NEAR ULVERSTON.

Resident Physician.—Dr. PHILP.

HOT, COLD AND TURKISH, SEA AND LAKE WATER BATHS.

Summer Terms, Board and Baths, commencing 1st April, £3: 3s. per Week.

"THE SCOTSMAN" writes—"Conishead Priory, known far and wide as one of the finest of old English mansions, is now opened to the public as a Hydropathic Establishment. Visitors to the English Lake District will not fail to recall the architectural beauty and enviable situation of the building. The Establishment will be specially welcome to persons who may be in search of healthful relaxation, or of the beautiful in nature. The grounds are, on one side, washed by the waters of the sea, and the house is yet by its happy situation sheltered from the violence of the storm coming either from landwards or seawards. The attraction of the place is enhanced further by the fact, that the Priory is set down at a spot specially convenient for making the tour of the Lakes. The grounds in connection with the Priory extend to 150 acres, about sixteen of which are beautifully laid out in garden and shrubbery, and include excellent croquet and tennis lawns and a fine bowling-green."

The Guide-Books for the district refer to the Priory as "The Paradise of Furness."

Excursions can be made from the Priory, either by coach or rail, to any part of the English Lake District, returning in the course of the day; and Excursion Parties are arranged on extremely moderate terms.

Lawn Tennis, Croquet, Bowling, and the Scotch Game of Golf, &c.

PROSPECTUS ON APPLICATION TO "THE MANAGER," CONISHEAD PRIORY, NEAR ULVERSTON.

N.B.—The Priory is recommended by high Medical Authority as a most desirable WINTER Residence. The Directors are just completing a new and admirable system of Heating, which is guaranteed to maintain a Summer temperature in the House throughout the coldest months of Winter.

WINDERMERE.

CLOUDSDALE'S CROWN HOTEL.*(Patronised by Royalty, American Presidents, and the Rothschilds.)*

THE pre-eminence of the CROWN is indicated by the fact that the Hotel has been made a Postal Telegraph Station by Government Authority.

As Head-quarters for Families and Tourists desirous of visiting the other Lakes and Mountain Scenery of this Picturesque District, the CROWN, both by reason of its central situation and convenient access, is acknowledged to be unequalled.

It faces the Lake and Steam Yacht Piers.

The District Coaches run from the CROWN for Ambleside, Grasmere, Keswick ; also for Ullswater and Coniston during the Season.

NINETY BEDS.

Table d'Hôte Daily at 6.30 P.M.

OMNIBUSES attend the arrival of Trains at Windermere Station, and Steamers at the Pier.

WINDERMERE.

FERRY HOTEL.

"The most beautiful spot on Windermere is the Ferry." -*Christopher North.*

THIS New and Large Hotel is situated on the Western shore of Windermere, and has most pleasing views of Lake and Mountain. It contains Drawing, Dining, Billiard and Smoking Rooms, etc. The Steam Ferry plies constantly, and Steamers in connection with the Midland and Furness Railways call at the Hotel Pier.

Every description of Pleasure Boats, Carriages, etc.

'Bus from the Hotel meets the London and North-Western Trains at the Station.

TARIFF ON APPLICATION TO

BRUCE LOGAN, PROPRIETOR.

LEAMINGTON.

THE REGENT HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY AND HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT.

FLYS AND OMNIBUS

MEET ALL THE G. W. AND L. AND N. W. TRAINS.

POSTING, &c.

L. BISHOP, Proprietor.



COMPTON HOTEL

SPACIOUS
COFFEE ROOM,
with the
LADIES'
DRAWING ROOM
adjoining.

CHURCH STREET,
LIVERPOOL.

The Finest
COMMERCIAL,
BILLIARD,
and
SMOKING ROOMS
In the Town.

THIS magnificent building is now the most central Hotel in Liverpool for Families and Visitors, containing 250 rooms, handsomely furnished, with every modern luxury and home comfort. Private Suites of Rooms.

Adjacent to the several Railway Termini and River Landing Stage.

CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, *Proprietor.*

LIMERICK.

CRUISE'S ROYAL HOTEL,

J. J. CLEARY, PROPRIETOR.

THIS long-established and well-known FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is now conducted under the sole superintendence of the Proprietor, and possesses everything requisite to promote the comfort and convenience of the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and TOURISTS, and affords particular facilities to Commercial Gentlemen, having first-rate Show-Rooms, together with MODERATE CHARGES.

Omnibuses attend all Trains, Steamers, etc. etc. etc. ; also a 'Bus attends the Night Mails for the convenience of Gentlemen coming by the late Trains.

N.B.—This is the PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE CITY, and is capable of accommodating over 150 persons, together with a splendid Suite of Drawing-Rooms.

HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.

CAUTION.—This is the only Hotel in the City called THE ROYAL HOTEL.

LLANDUDNO.

THE IMPERIAL FAMILY HOTEL.

(CENTRE OF BAY.)

IN consequence of the EXTENSIVE PATRONAGE which this Hotel has enjoyed since it was opened in 1872, it has been found necessary to ADD A NEW WING.

APARTMENTS EN SUITE.

ELEGANT BILLIARD SALOON FOR THREE TABLES.

An Omnibus attends all Trains.

EXCELLENT STABLING.

Tariff on Application.

JOHN CHANTREY, PROPRIETOR.

LLANGOLLEN.

EDWARDS' HAND HOTEL.

THE "HAND,"

Unequalled for the Beauty of its Situation on the Banks of the Dee.

Several Bed-Rooms and Sitting-Rooms have been added to the House to suit the requirements of Families visiting this delightful Neighbourhood.

BILLIARDS.

Omnibuses from this Hotel meet all Trains at Llangollen Station.

LOCH AWE, DALMALLY.

PORT SONACHAN HOTEL.

SITUATION unrivalled ; views magnificent. Visitors will find this Hotel replete with home comforts. Messrs. M'Brayne land passengers from the Columba Steamer and from Loch Awe Station (Callander and Oban Railway) at the Hotel Pier.

FISHING ON LOCH AWE FREE. BOATS AND BOATMEN IN ATTENDANCE.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Charges strictly moderate.

THOMAS CAMERON, Proprietor.

LOCHINVER, SUTHERLAND.

The **LOCHINVER HOTELS** are now open for Families,
Sportsmen, and Tourists.

THE CULAG HOTEL

is replete with every comfort. The accommodation consists of 40 Bed and Dressing Rooms, Parlours, Coffee-Room, Ladies' Drawing-Room, Library, Smoking-Room, Billiard-Room, &c.

Board at Table d'Hôte, £4:4s. per Week.

ATTENDANCE, 10s. 6d.

LOCHINVER HOTEL.

Under the same management, so long and favourably known.

POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Salt Water Baths and Sea-Bathing.

Salmon-fishing on Rivers Kirkaig and Lower Inver and Shooting over 12,000 acres are let to Visitors by day, week, or month.

The Trout-fishing is unsurpassed in Scotland, extending over above 40 Lochs, and is *free* by staying at either of the above Hotels.

DAILY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Board, £3:3s. Attendance, 10s. 6d.

ROUTES.

D. MACBRAYNE'S Glasgow and Highland Steamers ; or Rail to Lairg, thence by Mail-Car.

W. BURNS BROWN.

May 1880.

LOCH EARN HEAD.

LOCH EARN HEAD HOTEL,

BALQUHIDDER, PERTHSHIRE

12 miles by rail from Callander.

(Under Royal Patronage. Twice visited by the Queen.)

THIS Hotel, which has been long established, has excellent accommodation for Families and Tourists, with every comfort and quiet, lies high and dry, and charmingly sheltered at the foot of the Wild Glen Ogle (the Kyber Pass). It commands fine views of the surrounding Hills and Loch, the old Castle of Glenample, the scenery of the Legend of Montrose, in the neighbourhood of Ben Voirlieh, Rob Roy's Grave, Loch Voil, Loch Doine, and Loch Lubnaig, with many fine drives and walks. Posting and Carriages. Boats for Fishing and Rowing free. A 'Bus to and from the Hotel for the Trains during Summer. **Coaches to and from Crieff daily in Summer.**

R. DAYTON.

The Callander and Oban Railway will be opened early in May. Parties breaking the journey here can proceed next morning with greater comfort.

LOCHLOMOND.**INVERRNAID HOTEL**

THE landing place for Loch Katrine, The Trossachs, Aberfoyle, &c. This Hotel has been considerably enlarged.—The additions comprising Large Dining Rooms, several Bed Rooms, Drawing Room, Billiard Room, &c. All newly furnished.

The scenery surrounding is unsurpassed.

Carriages can be had on hire, and there are also excellent boats and boatmen to be had for the use of Anglers or Excursionists on the Loch.

Arrangements can be made by Parties for Board by the Week or Month.

ROBERT BLAIR, *Proprietor.*

LOCHLOMOND. TARBET HOTEL,

(OPPOSITE BEN-LOMOND)

A. H. M'PHERSON, Proprietor,

IS the finest and most commodious Hotel on the Lake, and commands the best View of Ben-Lomond.

Coaches direct for the far-famed Glencroe, Inveraray, and Oban, will commence running early in June.

Tourists *en route* for Trossachs and Callander can leave per 10.15 A.M. Steamer, next morning, in connection with the Steamer down Loch Katrine.

Small Boats on the Lake, and Guides to Ben-Lomond, to be had at the Hotel.

May 1880.

LOCH LOMOND, LUSS HOTEL.

ROBERT M'NAB.

POSTING. PLEASURE BOATS. FISHING FREE.

INCHTAVANACH and the STRONE BRAE command the most extensive, magnificent, and picturesque prospects of this, the far-famed

"QUEEN OF SCOTTISH LAKES."

 LOCHLOMOND.

ROWARDENNAN HOTEL,

Foot of Ben Lomond.

B. JARRATT begs to return his sincere thanks to Tourists and others who have so kindly patronised him for the last thirteen years. Visitors will find this Hotel clean and comfortable, with every attention. Rowardennan is the best and shortest road to Ben Lomond, and the only place where Guides and Ponies can be had, by which parties can ride with ease and safety to the top, the distance being only four miles to the very summit.

The Loch Lomond Steamers call at Rowardennan Wharf six times a day on their route up and down the Loch.—May 1879.

LOCHLOMOND.

BALLOCH HOTEL, FOOT OF LOCHLOMOND.

THE above first-class Hotel is beautifully situated at the foot of the "Queen of Scottish Lakes," and at an easy distance from the Railway Station. Visitors will have every comfort, combined with moderate charges. Parties purposing to proceed by first Steamer up Lochlomond would do well to arrive at the Hotel the previous evening.

Visitors staying at this Hotel have the privilege of going through the Grounds and Flower Gardens of Sir James Colquhoun, Bart., and Mr. Campbell of Tillychewan, and have permission to visit "Mount Misery," which commands 17 miles of the most beautiful portion of Lochlomond—23 islands being comprised in the view. Excellent Trout and Salmon Fishing. Posting in all its branches. Boats for the Lake.

MRS. GEORGE M'DOUGALL, *Proprietrix.*

HEAD OF LOCH LOMOND.

INVERARNAN HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is charmingly situated on the banks of the Falloch, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Head of the Loch. It is the only Hotel on the Lake connected with Coaches from Steamer to Crianlarich Station, and in connection with the Tyndrum and Oban, Glencoe, and Ballachulish Coaches, &c., and where seats can be procured. The comfort and attention afforded at this Hotel are equal to what can be enjoyed at any other Hotel in the Highlands. A 'Bus awaits arrival of Steamers during the season. Post Horses and Carriages kept. Fishing in the Falloch. Boats for the Lake.

LOCH TAY, by KILLIN—PERTHSHIRE.

BEN LAWERS HOTEL.

THIS Hotel has been largely added to and refurnished, offers first-class accommodation to Tourists and Visitors. The Mountain, which is easy of ascent, is unequalled for Alpine plants. Parties wishing to ascend with ponies should give notice the day previous. Salmon and Trout Fishing in Loch Tay. Trout fishing free. Coaches in connection with this Hotel to and from Killin, Kenmore, and Aberfeldy daily. Telegrams or letters for Boats, Coach-seats, Apartments, and Private Conveyances, strictly attended to.

JAMES ANDERSON, *Proprietor.*

THE DEVONSHIRE HOUSE HOTEL,
12 BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, E.C.

HENRY G. CHALKLEY, *Proprietor.*

THIS New First-class TEMPERANCE and FAMILY HOTEL, now open to the Public, the best of the kind in the Metropolis, is fitted with every modern improvement, and offers great advantages to Visitors for its excellent position, being in one of the best parts of the City, and two minutes' walk from the North London, London and North-Western, Great Eastern, and Metropolitan Railway Stations in Liverpool Street; and five minutes' walk from the Midland and Great Northern Railway Stations in Moor-gate Street and Bank. Splendid Public Rooms, and a spacious Room for holding Public Meetings. The private Sitting Rooms, with 70 lofty Bedrooms *en suite*, are replete with every home comfort. Moderate Charges and first-class attention. Reduced charges during the Winter, and liberal arrangements made with Visitors staying a lengthened period. A Night Porter for late Trains. Address T. H. CHALKLEY, *Manager.*

L O N D O N.

UPPER NORWOOD.

NEAR THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

THIS unique establishment stands unrivalled for the exquisite picturesqueness and beauty of its situation ; its commanding and central position ; and the commodiousness and completeness of its general arrangements. Delicate persons, to whom a light bracing air, charming scenery, close vicinity to the Crystal Palace and its amusements, and quiet seclusion, would be an invaluable boon, will find, in this establishment, their wishes fully realised.

"THE QUEEN'S HOTEL, at Upper Norwood, is like a Private Royal Residence, managed with marvellous quietness, and is replete with all domestic comforts and appliances ; being a veritable home for individuals as well as families. Lately there have been added some new rooms of magnificent proportions, suitable for balls, wedding breakfasts, public dinners, &c. Ladies and gentlemen can make use of a most delightful coffee room for meals, overlooking the beautiful grounds. For gentlemen, there are billiard and smoking rooms, and also a private club. It deserves the special attention of the nobility and gentry, and their families, who may be seeking the means of restoration to health, both of mind and body, without going far from London."—From the *Court Journal*.

SPECIAL NOTICE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENTS AND TERMS AT THE ABOVE HOTEL.

The Patrons of this establishment are respectfully informed that Tourists, Families, and others are received on most reasonable terms for the Winter months—which season has many enjoyments for Visitors at the QUEEN'S HOTEL, owing to its elevated, dry, and salubrious situation, and its convenient vicinity to the Crystal Palace and the Winter Garden, whilst it commands by Rail easy access to the West End, the City, &c.

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE ROYAL CASTLE FAMILY HOTEL.

Patronised by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other Members of the Royal Family.

THIS Hotel enjoys the most pleasant and commanding situation in the Neighbourhood, embracing in panoramic sequence complete and uninterrupted views of the Bristol Channel, the coast of South Wales,—Tors, Valleys of the East and West Lynn, Lynn Cliff, together with the far-famed Valley of Rocks, etc. etc.

Being entirely surrounded by its own grounds (12 acres), and removed from the main road, visitors at the same time enjoy the comforts and refinements of a private house, with the advantages and conveniences of a First-Class Hotel, recently and extensively enlarged to meet the requirements of modern society. By strict attention combined with moderate charges the Proprietor hopes to merit a continuance of the patronage so largely vouchsafed. The position is most central, and within easy distance of all places of interest in the vicinity, in fact, one of the best Sea and Land views in the world.

In connection with this Hotel, and in the same extensive grounds, is a Private Hotel and Boarding House, also replete with every comfort and convenience for families visiting this romantic neighbourhood.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, NEW AND ELEGANT COFFEE, TABLE D'HOTE,
AND LADIES' DRAWING ROOMS, ALL OVERLOOKING THE SEA.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

Coaches in the Season to Barnstaple, Ilfracombe, and Minehead Railway.

THOMAS BAKER, *Proprietor.*

LYNTON, NORTH DEVON.

THE VALLEY OF ROCKS HOTEL.

THIS favourite and beautifully situate First-Class Hotel is built on one of the finest sites in the neighbourhood, and largely patronised by the best Families. It has been considerably enlarged, remodelled and improved, and combines, with moderate charges, all necessary means for the accommodation and comfort of Families and Tourists.

THE SPLENDID TABLE D'HOTE AND COFFEE ROOM, READING ROOMS, LADIES' DRAWING ROOM, AND SEVERAL PRIVATE SITTING ROOMS, replete with every comfort, range in a long front overlooking the Sea, and looking into the extensive Private Grounds of the Hotel. It is most conveniently situate as a centre for visiting all the places of interest in the district.

Handsomely fitted Billiard Room, open during the Season, for Residents in the Hotel only.

Post Horses and Carriages, also the very Best kind of Modern Stabling.

JOHN CROOK, *Proprietor.*

MALVERN.

THE FOLEY ARMS HOTEL

Is situate on the slope of the Hills in the highest part of the town, and from its bay-windows and Terrace the most beautiful views are obtained.

MISS FLIGHT, *Manager.*

EDWARD ARCHER, *Proprietor.*



GREAT MALVERN.

THE IMPERIAL.

THE LARGEST AND PRINCIPAL HOTEL IN THE TOWN.

VISITORS to this beautiful district will find this Hotel most comfortable, well appointed, specially adapted for Family Residence, and the charges strictly moderate.

Tariffs forwarded on Application.

BOARDERS FROM £3 : 3s. PER WEEK.

Special Terms for Families staying any length of time.

A Covered Way connects the Hotel with the Railway Platform.

Of Great Malvern—the salubrity of the air and the purity of the water, its invigorating effects in summer and winter, and the beauties of the place—it is superfluous to speak. As a winter residence, also, the dryness and high temperature of Malvern are shown by conclusive and trustworthy testimony, and are confirmed by comparative tables of winters in other localities.

The Stables belonging to the Company comprise first-class accommodation for Horses and Carriages. Carriages, Saddle-horses, and Flies may be had at the Hotel.

GREAT MALVERN.

THE ABBEY HOTEL,

AN old established first-class Family Hotel, occupies one of the best positions in Malvern. Is thoroughly well warmed during the colder months of the year. Handsome suites of Apartments. Coffee-Room for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Letters addressed "Manager," insure a reply by first post.

WILLIAM ARCHER, *Proprietor.*



MANCHESTER.

KNOWSLEY HOTEL,

CHEETHAM HILL ROAD,

Only a few minutes' walk from Victoria Railway Station,
Will be found by Travellers who appreciate Good and lofty Rooms, and enjoy the Quietude and Comfort which the noisy parts of the City cannot offer, a very acceptable house.

Omnibuses to all parts of the City pass the door every few minutes.

J. B. BRENMEHL, *LESSEE.*

MATLOCK BATH, DERBYSHIRE.*(On the Main Midland Line.)***TYACK'S (LATE IVATTS AND JORDAN)****NEW BATH HOTEL.**

THIS first-class old established Family House, acknowledged to be one of the most homely and comfortable Hotels in the kingdom, is beautifully situated on the highest and most open part of the valley, surrounded by its own extensive pleasure grounds, commanding the finest views of the grand and picturesque scenery for which Matlock Bath (the Switzerland of England) stands unrivalled. Matlock is the most central place for day excursions to the most interesting parts of Derbyshire. A Public Bus to Haddon and Chatsworth daily.

A public Dining Room and Drawing Room. Private Sitting Rooms. Coffee, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms. A large natural tepid Swimming Bath, 68 degrees. TABLE D'HÔTE daily, at 6.30 p.m. Excellent Stabling and Coach Houses. Posting, &c.

An Omnibus to and from each Train.

BOOK FOR MATLOCK BATH, NOT TO MATLOCK BRIDGE.

LAWN TENNIS AND CROQUET. GOOD FISHING.

Places of interest in the vicinity:—Buxton, Chatsworth, Haddon Hall, Castleton, Dovedale, Wingfield Manor, Hardwick Hall, &c.

HYDROPATHY.**SMEDLEY'S HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,**

MATLOCK BRIDGE, DERBYSHIRE.

Physicians { **WILLIAM B. HUNTER, M.D., &c.**
THOMAS MACCALL, M.D., &c.

THIS Establishment is conducted with the same solicitude and care for the interests of the sick which have characterised it for a period of nearly thirty years, and procured it a high and wide-spread reputation under the late Mr. Smedley. Many additions and improvements have been made, and its usefulness and comfort enhanced. Electric Bells are in every Room—Electric Baths in operation, and there are commodious Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

As a **Winter Residence** this place is admirably adapted for Invalids, especially sufferers from Chest and Digestive disorders, Rheumatism and Gout. It affords warm and well-ventilated Public Rooms, Bedrooms and Corridors, covered Balconies, permitting open-air exercise in all weathers, a handsome and specially-ventilated *Turkish Bath*, and Bath-houses thoroughly re-constructed with all modern improvements. The numbers during the winter months average from one hundred to one hundred and fifty.

Prospectus on application to Manager.

MELROSE.

GEORGE AND ABBOTSFORD HOTEL.

The largest, most reasonable in price, and most perfectly fitted Hotel in Melrose.

THIS is the original "George Inn" (enlarged) favourably mentioned by Sir Walter Scott in "The Monastery." For American Testimonial see "Harper's Guide."

The Hotel Carriages have the sole privilege of standing in the Station Yard to be in readiness to convey Tourists to Abbotsford, Dryburgh Abbey, &c. The Carriages, Drivers, &c., being under the direct control of the Railway Company, Tourists are thereby guaranteed against the extortionate charges and incivility to which they might be subjected. The Fares, including Driver's Fee and Tolls, are to Abbotsford, Melrose Abbey, and return to Depot, 6s. 6d. To Dryburgh Abbey, Melrose Abbey, and return, 7s. 6d. Or for the Round, 14s. This applies to parties not exceeding five; for larger parties a reduction is made; and any information will be given as to Fares, Trains, &c., by the attendant in the Station Yard, or at the Hotel.

MELROSE.

THE ABBEY HOTEL, ABBEY GATE.

THIS is the only Hotel which is built on the Abbey Grounds, at the entrance to the far-famed ruins of Melrose Abbey. An extensive addition having been built to the Establishment, consisting of Private Sitting Rooms, Bedrooms, Billiard-Room, etc. etc., it is now the largest Hotel in Melrose, and only two minutes' walk from the Railway Station.

First-class Horses and Carriages to Abbotsford and Dryburgh Abbey.

An Omnibus attends all trains to convey Visitors' Luggage to and from the Hotel.

GEORGE HAMILTON, PROPRIETOR.

**MELROSE, CLEAVER'S KING'S ARMS HOTEL.**

Two Minutes' walk from Railway Station and Abbey.

TOURISTS and Visitors coming to this Hotel are cautioned against taking a cab at the Railway Station, and are requested either to take the King's Arms Omnibus (which attends all trains), or walk down to the Hotel, where Carriages of every description can be had for Abbotsford, Dryburgh, etc.

DUMFRIESSHIRE, N.B.

MOFFAT HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT AND SANATORIUM,

Resident Physician—DR. R. THOMSON FORBES.

THIS Establishment, which occupies a beautiful situation on the western slope of the beautifully wooded Gallow Hill, and within a short distance of the far-famed "Moffat Well," is replete with every comfort for Visitors and Patients. The PUBLIC ROOMS, HALLS, and CORRIDORS are universally recognised as unsurpassed by any similar Establishment, and the BATHS are of the most varied and perfect construction.

MOFFAT has long been a favourite resort for those seeking health and pleasure, and in the Establishment there is the additional attraction of good society and varied amusements.

To accommodate those who prefer to dine late, Dinner is given at 6 o'clock as well as at 2 o'clock.

For full Particulars apply to C. NAU, *Manager*.

MONMOUTH.

VALLEY OF THE WYE.

THE KING'S HEAD HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

THIS old-established Hotel, situate in Agincourt Square, the centre of the town, is replete with every accommodation for Families and Tourists, at Moderate Charges.

A SPACIOUS LADIES' COFFEE ROOM.

An Omnibus meets every Train.

JOHN THOMAS, PROPRIETOR.

MOFFAT SPA.

ANNANDALE ARMS HOTEL.ROBERT NORRIS, *Proprietor.*

TOURISTS and Visitors to this famous watering-place will find at the Annandale Arms Hotel first-class accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges. Commercial Gentlemen will find every attention to their convenience and interests. Omnibuses meet the Trains at Beattock Station. A Summer Excursion Omnibus runs along the route—passing “Craigieburn Wood,” Bodesbeck, Grey Mare's Tail, to St. Mary's Loch, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in connection with a Coach from Selkirk. Omnibuses ply to the Well every morning. Carriages of all kinds. Job and Post Horses on Hire.

• NORTH BERWICK.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE AND FINEST MARINE SITUATION
IN SCOTLAND.

THIS extensive and commodious erection, recently built for a First-Class Family Hotel, replete with all modern appliances, is one of the most complete Provincial Hotels in the Kingdom.

Families, &c., Boarded per Day or Week on Moderate Terms.

Apartment “En Suite.”

Cuisine under the superintendence of a First-Class man Cook.

The Golfing Links are adjacent to the Hotel, and the Bass Rock, Tantallon Castle, &c. &c., are at short Distances.

The Walks and Drives are varied and interesting.

ANDREW BAIRD, Manager.

OBAN.**KING'S ARMS HOTEL,**

On the Promenade and almost opposite the Station.

A first-class Family and Commercial Establishment.

Conveniently situated within two minutes' walk of Steamboat Pier.

POST OFFICE, BANKS, AND COACH OFFICES. PARTIES BOARDED ON MODERATE TERMS.

ALEX. M'TAVISH, PROPRIETOR.

Letters and Telegrams attended to.



OBAN—CRAIG-ARD HOTEL—R. MACLAURIN, *Proprietor.*

TOURISTS and Strangers visiting the West Highlands will find that, whether as regards Situation, Comfort, or Accommodation, combined with Moderate Charges, this elegant Hotel, built expressly for summer Visitors, cannot be surpassed, while it commands an extensive view of the beautiful Bay of Oban and other romantic scenery in the neighbourhood. The Hotel is situated on an elevated plateau near the Steamboat Wharf, to which a new and convenient approach has been lately added. The Wines and Cuisine are of the first quality. French and German spoken. Table d'Hôte daily. Apartments may be engaged by the week at a reduced scale.

OXFORD.

RANDOLPH HOTEL,

IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY.

THE only modern built Hotel in Oxford, close to the Colleges and Public Buildings, and commanding a fine open view down Beaumont Street, St. Giles's Street, and Magdalen Street, opposite

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL.

Handsome Suites of Apartments. Ladies' Coffee Room, Billiard Rooms, and every modern comfort and convenience. Excellent wines imported direct from abroad.

CHARGES MODERATE.

GOOD STABLING AND LOOSE BOXES.

Visitors at this Hotel will meet with every attention and consideration.

MISS I. ANSON, Manageress.

PENZANCE QUEEN'S HOTEL.

(On the Esplanade.)

THIS magnificent Hotel has a frontage of over 170 feet, all the rooms of which overlook the sea. It is the only Hotel that commands a full and uninterrupted view of Mount's Bay. Penzance stands unrivalled for the variety and quiet beauty of its scenery, whilst the mildness of its climate is admirably adapted to invalids. Apartments *en suite*. Drawing, Reading, Coffee, Billiard-Rooms. Hot and Cold Baths. An Omnibus meets every train. Posting in all its branches.

ALEX. H. HORA, *Proprietor*.

PERTH.

POPLE'S ROYAL BRITISH HOTEL (Opposite the General Station).

Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Duke of Connaught, and other Members of the Royal Family, and the leading Nobility of the Kingdom.

THIS Family Hotel has long stood pre-eminent; and the Proprietor would remark that the same care and unremitting attention, which are universally acknowledged by all who have patronised him, it will be his constant study to continue.

PERTH.

HENRY'S QUEEN'S HOTEL

Opposite the General Railway Station.

THAT IS THE HOUSE TO GO TO.

PLYMOUTH.

GRAND HOTEL

(ON THE HOE.)

THE ONLY HOTEL WITH SEA VIEW.

Facing Sound, Breakwater, Eddystone.

MAIL STEAMERS ANCHOR IN SIGHT.

Public Rooms and Sitting Rooms, with Balconies.

JAMES BOHN, PROPRIETOR.



PITLOCHRIE.
FISHER'S HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL
 AND
POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

PARTIES wishing to see the magnificent Scenery in this part of the Scottish Highlands will find this Hotel (to which large additions have been made) most convenient, for in One Drive they can visit the

**Falls of Tummel, the Queen's View of Loch Tummel;
 The Far-Famed Pass of Killiecrankie;
 Glen Tilt; The Falls of Bruar, &c.**

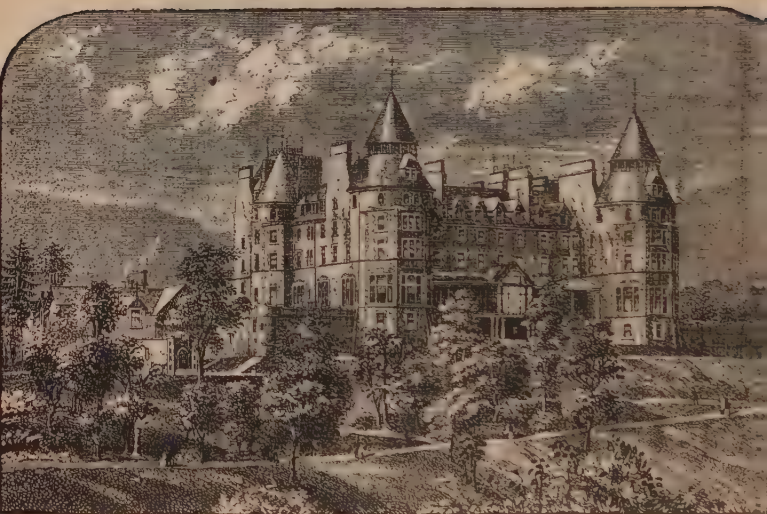
Pitlochrie is on the direct route to Balmoral Castle, by Spittal of Glen-shee and Braemar; and to Taymouth Castle and Kinloch-Rannoch, by Tummel-Bridge.

Salmon and Trout Fishing on the Rivers Tummel and Garry, and on the Lochs in the neighbourhood.

*Job and Post Horses and Carriages of every kind,
 By the Day, Week, or Month.*

**ORDERS BY TELEGRAPH, FOR ROOMS OR CARRIAGES, PUNCTUALLY
 ATTENDED TO.**

PITLOCHRY, PERTHSHIRE.



THE ATHOLE HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT

NO expense has been spared to render this magnificent Establishment complete in all its arrangements. The locality is as widely known for the health-giving qualities of its climate as for the grandeur of its Strath and mountain scenery.

The House occupies a commanding position on the sunny side of Strath Tummel. The Public Rooms are large and richly furnished. The Turkish and other Baths are constructed on the most scientific principles, and for elegance and comfort are not surpassed by any in the country.

The Grounds, extending to 35 acres, abound in natural and artistic beauties, and contain Bowling, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis Greens, Curling Ponds, etc.

The Walks and Drives in the neighbourhood are numerous and inviting. The places of interest within walking or driving distance are—The Pass of Killiecrankie; Lochs Tummel, Tay, and Rannoch; The Falls of Bruar, Tummel, and Moness; Glen Tilt, Blair and Taymouth Castles; Dunkeld, Birnam Hill, Rumbling Bridge, The Birks of Aberfeldy, Black Spout, etc.

A special Telegraph wire connects with the House. Commodious Stable and Coach-house accommodation for Private Carriages.

The Charges vary from £3:3s. to £4:4s. per week according to accommodation required, including Turkish and all other Baths.

Prospectuses forwarded on application to WM. ROY, M.D., Medical Superintendent.

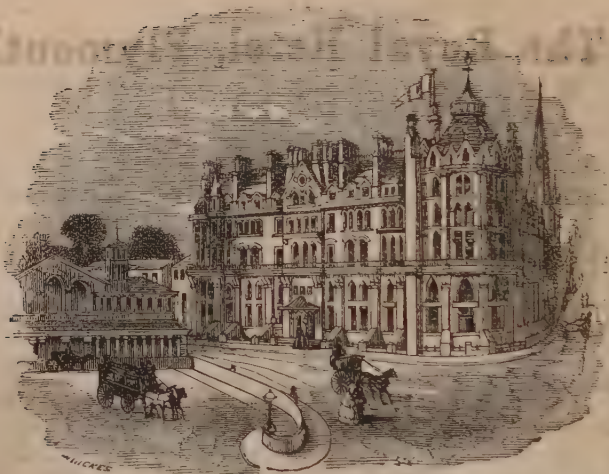
The Royal Hotel, Plymouth.

*Two Lines of Railway from London and the North of England to Plymouth, viz.—
London and South-Western and Great Western.*



EXTENSIVE POSTING ESTABLISHMENT.

S. PEARSE, PROPRIETOR.



DUKE OF CORNWALL HOTEL,

(Opposite the Railway Station).

POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
PLYMOUTH, DEVON.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

CONTAINING

A HANDSOME GENERAL COFFEE ROOM.

LADIES' DRAWING ROOM.

SMOKING AND READING ROOMS.

LARGE BILLIARD ROOM (*Two Tables*).

SUITES OF APARTMENTS.

HOT AND COLD BATHS.

TABLE D'HOTE DAILY.

Address to the Manager.

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.

Half-way between London and Edinburgh, and London and Glasgow.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,

Close to the Railway Station. Established 43 Years.

Night Porter. Charges Reasonable.

GOOD STABLING AND COACH-HOUSES.

MISS BILLINGTON, *Proprietress.*

RIPON, FOUNTAINS ABBEY.

UNICORN HOTEL AND POSTING HOUSE.

PATRONISED BY H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

ONE of the Oldest Established Hotels in the North of England, and the principal in Ripon. To meet requirements it has been lately much enlarged and improved.

Orders by Post punctually attended to.

R. E. COLLINSON, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, PROPRIETOR.

ROTHESAY.

(Opposite the Pier.)

THE BUTE ARMS HOTEL

(FAMILY AND COMMERCIAL)

IS NOW OPEN under New Management. Having been thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished, those patronising this House will find it one of the most comfortable Hotels in the West of Scotland.

CHARLES WILSON (of Glasgow), Proprietor.

ROTHESAY.

GLENBURN HYDROPATHIC, ROTHESAY.

New Sea Water, Turkish, and other Baths.

TERMS 52s. 6d. PER WEEK; SPECIAL TERMS FOR FAMILIES.

R. MAXWELL MOFFAT, M.B.,

Resident Physician and Manager.

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.

THIS FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, possessing a complete southerly aspect, is situate in the centre and best part of Eversfield Place, facing the sea, in close proximity to the Pier, and commanding a most extensive view of the Channel.

The Hotel contains elegant Suites of Apartments, comfortable Single Rooms, Coffee and Reading-Rooms (both facing the Sea), Smoking-room, excellent Bath-room, Lavatory, Private Garden, and every other convenience.

Special arrangements, if desired, are made with families for lengthened periods.

Tariff of Hotel and all other particulars will be forwarded on application to
H. RADFORD, MANAGER.

SALISBURY.

**THE WHITE HART HOTEL.**

AN old-established and well-known first-class Family Hotel, nearly opposite Salisbury Cathedral, and within a pleasant drive of Stonehenge. This Hotel is acknowledged to be one of the most comfortable in England.

A Ladies' Coffee Room, a Coffee Room for Gentlemen, and first-class Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

Posting-Masters to Her Majesty. Carriages and Horses of every description.

Tariff on application to H. T. BOWES, Manager.

ISLES OF SCILLY.

HUGH HOUSE HOTEL,

ST. MARY'S.

THIS First-Class Hotel is the largest and most modern on the Islands, and from its elevated position commands charming views of both sea and land.

Excellent Coffee and Smoke Rooms.

Good Boating and Fishing.

Table d'Hôte at Six o'clock.

Terms Moderate.

MRS. BEN HOLGATE, *Proprietress.*

SOUTHSEA, HANTS.
OPPOSITE THE ISLE OF WIGHT.



SOUTHSEA, HANTS.

FIRST-CLASS APARTMENTS, SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED, FACING THE SEA, CLARENCE PARADE.
'BALMORAL HALL.' 'WELLESLEY HALL.' 'FROGMORE HOUSE.'
TRAFALGAR HOUSE. BARRINGTON HOUSE. 6 & 7 DAGMAR TERRACE.

THE healthiest spot in England; commanding an uninterrupted view of
 SPITHEAD and the ISLE OF WIGHT.

There is a Splendid Esplanade, Magnificent Beach, the best Sea Bathing
 on the South Coast.

MILITARY BANDS ON THE PIERS DAILY.

A Spacious Common, on which Reviews are frequently held, affording
 to Visitors a constant source of amusement.

Steam Vessels continually leave the Pier for the Isle of Wight and other
 places. Assembly Rooms. Libraries. Turkish Baths, etc.

Average Mortality, 14 in 1000.

A. H. H. H. H. H.

APPLY TO MANAGERS.

STIRLING.

GOLDEN LION HOTEL.

STUART, LATE CAMPBELL.

THIS Oldest Established and First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated near the Railway Station and Castle. It has been newly renovated and improved, and affords comfortable accommodation to Tourists and Families visiting the Beautiful and Historical Scenery in the vicinity.

Conveyances await the arrival of all Trains and Steamers.

Post Horses and Carriages of every description.

ROBERT STUART, *Proprietor*.

May 1880.

See Shearer's Guide to Stirling and Lakes, 1s. free by Post.

Do. do. to Stirling, Maps and Cuts, 6d.

STIRLING.

ROYAL HOTEL.

THIS Old-established First-Class Hotel is conveniently situated for Families, Tourists, and Commercial Gentlemen, being within three minutes' walk of the Railway Station, and is patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. *Omnibus awaits all Trains.*

A. CAMPBELL, *Proprietor*.

STRATHPEFFER HOTEL,
STRATHPEFFER.

In close proximity to the far-famed Mineral Well.

ACCOMMODATION GOOD. CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.

D. FRASER, *Lessee*.

OPENING OF THE FIRST-CLASS NEW HOTEL.



THE BEN WYVIS HOTEL,

STRATHPEFFER SPA, ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.

THE HARROGATE OF SCOTLAND.

VISITORS to this popular Watering Place will find this Hotel replete with every comfort combined with charges *strictly moderate*. It stands within its own grounds, which comprise Bowling, Croquet, and Lawn Tennis Greens, is surrounded with grand scenery, and commands a splendid view of Ben Wyvis, the ascent of which can be accomplished from the Hotel in a few hours.

The BEN WYVIS HOTEL, which contains Public and Private Apartments *en suite*, Billiard Room, &c., is within two minutes' walk of the Mineral Wells and Baths, and of Post and Telegraph Offices.

The Hotel is within a mile of the Strathpeffer Station on the Dingwall and Skye Railway, and is a convenient point from which to visit Skye, Loch Maree, Duntrobin, &c. &c.

Orders for Apartments and Carriages punctually attended to.

APPLY TO THE MANAGER. N.B. -POSTING CONDUCTED IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ROSS-SHIRE, N.B.

STRATHPEFFER SPA.*(The Property of the Duchess of Sutherland and Countess of Cromartie.)*

STRATHPEFFER (the Harrogate of Scotland) is yearly increasing in popularity, not only on account of the well-known curative powers of its mineral waters (sulphurous and chalybeate), but also because of its being one of the healthiest and most attractive places in the Highlands. Professor (now Sir) Robert Christison of Edinburgh describes the strong well as a pure sulphurous water, and the strongest known in Great Britain. Dr. Murray Thomson, Edinburgh, certified that the Strathpeffer waters deserve a much wider celebrity than they have hitherto enjoyed; that they are invaluable as a curative agent for chronic diseases of the skin, for rheumatism, and gout; and that they act fully on the lungs and kidneys, and have their value in many constitutional affections. Dr. Medlock of London writes: "These waters possess several valuable properties which do not belong to any other known sulphur spring."

The establishment is in the hands of the Proprietrix, and is placed under the charge of a Manager. There is a resident Medical Practitioner, who has made the waters his special study for several years.

The Strathpeffer Hotel Co.'s First-Class Hotel, "THE BEN WYVIS," affords ample and superior accommodation for Visitors. Public and Private Apartments *en suite*, Billiard Room, &c. Grounds comprise Bowling, Lawn Tennis, and Croquet Greens, &c., in the midst of beautiful scenery.

ADDRESS TO THE MANAGER.**SPA HOTEL,**

STRATHPEFFER.

AN Old-Established, First-Class Family Hotel, beautifully situated, and within a few minutes' walk of the Pump Room. Parties are requested to pay no attention to "Touts" by the way, who represent the house as full when such is not the case, and should apply to the Proprietrix,
MRS. EDWARDS.

N.B.—Parties staying in the Hotel are conveyed to and from the Pump Room three times daily **FREE OF CHARGE.**

Posting in all its Branches.

TENBY.**ROYAL GATE HOUSE HOTEL.***COMMANDING A DELIGHTFUL VIEW OF THE BAY.***(FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.)**

JOSEPH GREGORY, PROPRIETOR.



THE TROSSACHS HOTEL,
LOCH KATRINE.
A. BLAIR, PROPRIETOR.

TROSSACHS.
STRONACHLACHAR HOTEL,
HEAD OF LOCH KATRINE.

DONALD FERGUSON begs to intimate that he has lately completed extensive alterations and additions to his Hotel, and that it will be his constant endeavour, as heretofore, to secure every comfort and attention to Tourists and others favouring him with their patronage.

It is the best Fishing Station, and Boats with experienced Boatmen always in readiness. During the season Coaches run to and from Inversnaid, in connection with Steamers on Loch Katrine and Loch Lomond.

Carriages and other Conveyances kept for Hire.

STRONACHLACHAR, 1880.

TYNDRUM, PERTHSHIRE.
ROYAL HOTEL,
JAMES ANDERSON, Proprietor,

BEGS to intimate having taken a Lease of this Hotel, which adjoins the Station of the Callander and Oban Railway, and recently built, has had it most comfortably furnished and fitted up. The Apartments are of a superior description, and consist of Coffee-Room, Dining and Private Sitting Rooms, and splendid Billiard-Room. The Bedrooms are high, airy, and cheerful. The Wines and Liquors are first quality. Posting in all its branches. Tourists and Gentlemen staying at the Hotel are allowed the privilege of Salmon Fishing on the River Orchy and Trout Fishing on the River Fillan, and Loch Dochart, and also on Loch Nabea with boats. Coaches to and from Fort-William, Ballachulish, and Glencoe daily, Sunday excepted. All Orders by Post or Telegram carefully attended to. *Charges very Moderate.*

YORK.

ABBOTT'S

NORTH-EASTERN AND FAMILY HOTEL.

(Within three minutes' walk of the New Railway Station.)

REMOVED from the Railway Hotel opposite. At the York Station inquiry should be made for Abbott's porters, who constantly attend at the Cab Stand. Good Commercial Accommodation.

Y O R K.

HARKER'S YORK HOTEL, ST. HELEN'S SQUARE.

THIS long-established First-Class Hotel occupies the best Situation in the City, being nearest to the Minster and the Ruins of St. Mary's Abbey; is free from all noise of Trains, and surrounded by the patent wooden pavement.

P. MATTHEWS, *Proprietor.*



LONDON & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

WATERLOO STATION, LONDON.

The Shortest and Quickest Route to the South-West and West of England, EXETER, BARNSTAPLE, BIDEFORD ("Westward Ho!") ILFRACOMBE, NORTH and SOUTH DEVON. BUDE *via* HOLSWORTHY, TAVISTOCK, LAUNCESTON, PLYMOUTH, WEYMOUTH, BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, PORTSMOUTH, STOKES BAY, and ISLE OF WIGHT.

Fast Expresses at Ordinary Fares, and Frequent Trains.

CHEAP TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS.

Through Tickets in connection with the London and North-Western, Great Northern, and Midland Railways.

Regular Mail Steam-Ships, *via* Southampton, to and from the CHANNEL ISLANDS, JERSEY and GUERNSEY. Also Fast Steam-Ships for HAVRE, ROUEN, and PARIS, ST. MALO, CHERBOURG, GRANVILLE, and HONFLEUR.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

TOURIST ARRANGEMENTS 1880.

FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, available for two Months, renewable up to Dec. 31st, will be issued during the Summer (May 1st to Oct. 31st inclusive), at the principal stations on this Railway, to the Watering and other places of attraction in the WEST OF ENGLAND, including :—

CLEDON.	EXETER.	TRURO.	BRIDPORT.
WESTON-SUPER-MARE.	DAWLISH.	FALMOUTH.	DORCHESTER.
MINEHEAD.	TEIGNMOUTH.	ST. IVES.	WEYMOUTH,
BAENSTAPLE.	TORQUAY.	PENZANCE.	AND THE
ILFRACOMBE.	PLYMOUTH.	SCILLY ISLANDS.	CHANNEL ISLANDS.

To North and South Wales, including—

DOLGELLY.	LLANDUDNO.	CARNARVON.	SWANSEA.
BARMOUTH.	PENMAENMAWR.	HOLYHEAD.	TENBY.
ABERYSTWITH.	BETTWS-Y-COED.	CHEPSTOW.	PEMBROKE.
RHYL.	BANGOR.	TINTERN.	NEW MILFORD.

TO BUXTON.	WINDERMERE.	SCOTLAND.	MATLOCK.
ISLE OF MAN.	SCARBOROUGH.	WHITEBY.	

TO BRIGHTON.	ST. LEONARDS.	ISLE OF WIGHT.	MARGATE.
EASTBOURNE.	HASTINGS.	RAMSGATE.	DOVER.

And to WATERFORD. CORK. LAKES OF KILLARNEY. DUBLIN, ETC.

Passengers holding 1st or 2nd Class Tourist Tickets to the principal stations in the West of England can travel by the 11.45 a.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in *four hours and a quarter*, and Plymouth in *six hours and a quarter*, or by the 3.0 p.m. Express train from Paddington, which reaches Exeter in the same time, and Plymouth in *six hours*.

For particulars of the various Circular Tours, Fares, and other information, see the Company's Tourist Programmes, which can be obtained at the Stations and Booking-offices.

PICNIC AND PLEASURE PARTIES.

During the Summer months (May 1st to October 31st inclusive), 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Return Tickets, available for one day only, will be issued (with certain exceptions and limitations) at reduced fares, at all the principal Stations, to parties of not less than six 1st class or ten 2nd or 3rd class passengers.

To obtain these Tickets, application must be made to one of the persons named below not less than three days before, giving full particulars of the proposed excursion.

EXCURSION TRAINS

at low fares will run at intervals during the season, to and from London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Worcester, Weymouth, West of England, N. and S. Wales, South of Ireland, and all parts of the Great Western system.

Full information as to Trains, Fares, Routes, etc., will be duly announced, and may be obtained on application to the Company's Superintendents :— Mr. A. Higgins and Mr. Hart, Paddington; Mr. H. Stevens, Reading; Mr. T. W. Walton, Bristol; Mr. J. Campfield, Exeter; Mr. E. C. Compton, Plymouth; Mr. G. S. Denbigh, Penzance; Mr. G. C. Grover, Hereford; Mr. J. Kelley, Chester; Mr. H. Hughes, Birmingham; Mr. H. Y. Adye, Worcester; Mr. T. I. Allen, Cardiff; Mr. H. Besant, Swansea; and Mr. P. Donaldson, Pontypool Road (Mon.)

Paddington Terminus.

J. GRIERSON, *General Manager.*

LONDON & NORTH-WESTERN AND CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.

WEST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE

BETWEEN

ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

1st, 2d, and 3d CLASS TOURIST TICKETS, AVAILABLE
FOR TWO MONTHS,

are (during the Season commencing 1st May) issued from the Principal Stations in England to the chief places of interest in Scotland, and also from the same places in Scotland to English Stations.

Passengers by the Through Trains between London (Euston Station) and Scotland are conveyed in

THROUGH CARRIAGES

of the most improved description, and constructed specially for the accommodation of this Traffic.

Saloons, Family Carriages, Reserved Compartments, and all other conveniences necessary to ensure comfort on the journey, can be arranged upon application to Mr. G. P. NEELE, Superintendent of the L. and N.-W. Line, Euston Station, London; Mr. H. WARD, General Superintendent of the Caledonian Railway, Glasgow; or to any of the Stationmasters at the Stations on the West Coast Route.

The Passenger Fares, and Horse, Carriage, and Dog Rates between London and Scotland, have been revised and reduced.

TABLE OF EXPRESS TRAINS BETWEEN LONDON AND SCOTLAND.

DOWN JOURNEY.

STATIONS	WEEK DAYS						SUNDAYS	
	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	night.	night.	night.	night.
London (Euston) dep.	5.15	7.15	10.0	11.0	8.50	9.0	8.50	9.0
Edinburgh (Princes St. Stn.) arr.	4.35	5.50	8.0	9.45	6.45	7.50	6.45	7.50
Glasgow (Central Station) "	4.50	6.0	8.0	10.0	6.55	8.0	6.55	8.0
Greenock " "	6.35	7.15	9.5	11.32	*7.50	*9.50	7.50	9.50
Stirling " "	5.39	"	8.24	10.27	7.36	*10.13	7.36	10.13
Perth " "	6.50	"	9.25	11.40	8.40	*11.25	8.40	11.25
Aberdeen " "	10.0	"	"	3.20	12.40	*2.15	12.40	2.15
Inverness " "	"	"	"	8.50	2.45	*6.25	2.45	6.25

No connection from London to Places marked thus (*) on Saturday Nights.

UP JOURNEY.

STATIONS.	WEEK DAYS.								SUNDAYS.	
	aft.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	aft.	aft.	morn.	night.	
INVERNESS dep.	10.0	..	..	..	10.18	12.40	..	10.18	..	
Aberdeen	..	..	8.55	9.25	12.23	4.15	..	12.23	..	
Perth	morn.	..	noon.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Stirling	8.30	..	12.0	1.55	4.4	7.30	7.45	4.4	..	
Greenock	9.30	..	1.5	3.24	5.3	8.30	8.50	5.3	..	
Glasgow (Central Stn.) . .	9.0	..	1.15	3.0	5.0	8.10	..	..	..	
Edinburgh (Princes St. Stn.)	10.0	10.2	2.15	4.20	6.0	9.10	..	6.0	9.10	
London (Euston) arr.	10.0	10.30	2.25	4.30	6.10	9.25	..	6.10	9.25	
	8.0	10.35	4.30	5.30	4.5	8.0	9.20	4.5	18.15	
	night.	night.	night	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	morn.	

* From Scotland daily, except Sunday.

† From Scotland on Sunday.

THE LIMITED MAIL TRAINS

travel by this route, and are in connection with the Mail Coaches to the Outlying Districts of the Highlands. These Trains have been accelerated between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow; and additional accommodation and increased facilities are now afforded to passengers travelling by them.

DAY SALOONS, WITH LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION ATTACHED,

are now run between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, leaving Euston Station by 10.0 a.m. Down Express, and returning from Edinburgh and Glasgow by 10.0 a.m. Up Express on Week Days. NO EXTRA CHARGE is made for Passengers travelling in these Saloons, and Compartments are specially reserved for Ladies and Family Parties.

SLEEPING SALOONS

between London and Perth and Glasgow, and CARRIAGES with SLEEPING COMPARTMENTS, are also run between London and Edinburgh by the Night Trains. The extra charge for berths in the Saloons or Sleeping Carriages is 5s. in addition to the ordinary 1st class fare.

Conductors, in charge of the Luggage, &c., travel by the Through Trains.

Dog Boxes specially provided.

Game Consignments conveyed by the Limited Mail.

FAMILY LUGGAGE.—With a view of giving greater facility for the conveyance of heavy Luggage by Passenger Trains, arrangements have been made in all the large towns for carting to the Station, at low rates, the Luggage of Families proceeding to Scotland, and also for forwarding such Luggage by Passenger Trains in advance.

The charge for conveyance by Passenger Train is at the rate of 6d. per Truck per Mile, for any weight up to 50 cwts., with a minimum of 10s., and exclusive of a reasonable charge for collection and delivery.

April 1880.

BY ORDER.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

THE WAVERLEY ROUTE

BETWEEN

ENGLAND & SCOTLAND.

The Waverley is the most interesting and attractive, and is the only Route which enables the Tourist to visit Melrose (for Melrose Abbey and Abbotsford) and St. Boswells (for Dryburgh Abbey).

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS

Are run daily by Express Trains between

EDINBURGH AND LONDON
(WAVERLEY STATION) (ST. PANCRAS STATION)

For details of Direct Express Train Service by the New Midland Route and the Waverley Route, see the North British and Midland Companies' Time-tables.

BY THE EAST COAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE.

BETWEEN

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, AND LONDON,
(QUEEN STREET STATION) (WAVERLEY STATION) (KING'S CROSS STATION)

SLEEPING CARRIAGES AND PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ARE
RUN DAILY.

For details of Direct Express Train Service by the East Coast Royal Mail Route, see the North British and East Coast Companies' Time-tables.

**Shortest Route from Edinburgh, to Dundee, Arbroath,
Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, Aberdeen, etc., and
vice versa, via Fife and Broughty.**

The North British Company's Trains *via* Fife and Broughty, which are continued north of the Tay over the Dundee and Arbroath Joint Railway afford the most expeditious service from Edinburgh and the South to the above-mentioned and other places in the North of Scotland, and *vice versa*.

Passengers are requested to ask for Tickets *via* Fife and Broughty.

NORTH BRITISH RAILWAY.

EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, AYRSHIRE, and IRELAND.

THROUGH TRAINS run every Week-day between EDINBURGH (WAVERLEY and HAYMARKET STATIONS) and AYR, GREENOCK (PRINCES PIER), etc., carrying Passengers without change of Carriage, and placing them alongside the Clyde Steamers at Greenock, without walking through the Streets.

THE BELFAST ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS land and embark passengers at Princes Pier daily, in connection with Trains to and from Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations).

THE HELENSBURGH ROUTE TO AND FROM THE WEST COAST.

RETURN TICKETS, available for going or returning *on any day*, are issued from GLASGOW (Queen Street) and EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), to Kilcreggan, Kirn, Dunoon, Garelochhead, Arrochar, and other Watering-Places on the Coast, at Cheap fares, which include the Pier Dues at Helensburgh.

N.B.—The above service from and to Helensburgh Pier is given during Summer and Autumn by the favourite Steamers

“Dandie Dinmont,” “Gareloch,” and “Chancellor.”

INVERNESS, CALEDONIAN CANAL, ISLE OF SKYE, WEST HIGHLANDS, AND FIRTH OF CLYDE,

In connection with the celebrated Steamships “IONA” and “COLUMBA”
(*in Summer and Autumn*).

The North British Trains afford direct service to and from the above-mentioned places and GLASGOW (Queen Street), EDINBURGH (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), LONDON, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, &c.

TO THE TROSSACHS, LOCH KATRINE, AND LOCH LOMOND.

SEVEN-DAY TICKETS are issued at Glasgow (Queen Street), Edinburgh (Waverley and Haymarket Stations), Perth, Dundee, Stirling, Falkirk, and other Stations on the North British Railway, for a Circular Tour *via* Callander, Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, and back *via* Dumbarton or Forth and Clyde Railway.

For particulars of Tours, Fares, and general arrangements, see the Company's Time-Tables and Tourist Programme, which may be obtained from any of the Station Agents of the Company, or from Mr. JAMES M'LAREN, General Superintendent, Head Office, Edinburgh.

J. WALKER, *General Manager*.

EDINBURGH, 1880.

Midland Railway.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

THE SETTLE AND CARLISLE RAILWAY is now open for Passenger Traffic, and an entirely New Service of Express and Fast Trains has been established between the Midland System and Scotland.

A Morning Express Train runs between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow, in each direction, with Pullman Drawing-Room Cars attached, and a Night Express Train runs in each direction between the same places, with Pullman Sleeping Cars attached. An additional Express Train will run during portions of the months of July, August, and September, in both directions. First-Class Passengers may avail themselves of the comfort and convenience of these luxurious Cars on payment of a small charge in addition to the Railway Fare, particulars of which may be ascertained at the Stations.

For the convenience of Passengers to and from the West of England and Scotland, a New Service of Express Passenger Trains has been established to and from Bristol, Bath, Gloucester, Cheltenham, Worcester, and Birmingham, in connection with the Through Service between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow.

The Up and Down Day Express Trains stop half-an-hour at Normanton, in all cases, to enable Passengers to dine. A spacious and comfortable Dining Room is provided at that Station for their accommodation.

Through Guards, in charge of the Luggage of Passengers, travel between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow by the Day and Night Express Trains in both directions.

Passengers by this Route by the Express Trains between London and Edinburgh and Glasgow are conveyed in Through Carriages of the most improved description, fitted up with the Westinghouse Continuous Break and all the most approved modern appliances.

Ordinary Return Tickets between Stations in England and Stations in Scotland are available for the Return Journey on any day within One Calendar Month of the date of issue.

BELFAST,

BY THE NEW AND SHORT SEA ROUTE *via* BARROW.

THE capacious New Docks of Barrow, situated within the ancient Harbour of Peel, under shelter of Walney Island, being now open for traffic, the Swift and Powerful First-class Paddle Steam Ships "ANTRIM," "ROE," "TALBOT," and "SHELBURNE," will sail between Barrow and Belfast (weather permitting) in connection with through Trains on the Midland and Furness Railways; and through Tickets to Belfast, in connection with the Boat, will be issued from London, Northampton, Leicester, Nottingham, Bristol, Birmingham, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and principal Stations on the Midland Railway—Return Tickets being available for One Calendar Month.

Passengers to and from London, and other Stations south of Leicester, may break the journey at Furness Abbey, Leeds, Derby, Trent, or Leicester; and Passengers to or from Stations west of Derby, at Furness Abbey, Leeds, or Derby, taking care that from any of those places they proceed by Midland Trains.

TOURISTS' TICKETS.

SCOTLAND.

During the summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets will be issued from London (St. Pancras) and principal Stations on the Midland Railway to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock, Oban, Melrose, Dumfries, Ayr, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other places of interest in Scotland.

Saloon, Family, and Invalid Carriages can be obtained for the use of parties travelling to and from Scotland by the Midland Route, by giving a few days' notice to the Stationmaster at any of the principal Stations, or to the Superintendent of the Line, Derby.

MORECAMBE AND THE ENGLISH LAKES.

DURING the Summer months 1st and 3d Class Tourist Tickets are issued from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway to MORECAMBE,* WINDERMERE, AMBLESIDE, GRANGE, FURNESS ABBEY, PENRITH, KESWICK, and TROUTBECK.

Every Saturday, from May 15th to October 2d, Cheap Excursion Tickets to Morecambe will be issued from Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Sheffield, Masboro', Barnsley, Normanton, Leeds, Bradford, Keighley, Repton, and principal intermediate points, available to return up to the Tuesday evening after date of issue.

For Fares and further particulars see Tourist Programmes and Special Hand-bills.

MATLOCK AND BUXTON.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets are issued during the Summer Months from principal Stations on the Midland Railway, and Lines in connection, to Matlock and Buxton.

Passengers holding Tickets to Buxton are allowed to break the journey at principal places of interest on the Line between Matlock and Buxton.

RETURN TICKETS at Low Fares will be issued to MATLOCK and BUXTON, by any of the Through Trains, on Saturdays, from May 15th to October 2d, available for Return by any Train up to the *TUESDAY EVENING* after date of issue.

First and Third Class Tourist Tickets, available (in most cases) for Two Months, are issued during the Summer Months from Principal Stations on the Midland Railway, to Scarboro', Whitby, Filey, Bridlington, Harrogate, Ilkley, and other Stations in the Yorkshire district.

Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Cromer, Cleethorpes, and other Stations on the East Coast.

Brighton, Hastings, Portsmouth, The Isle of Wight, Bournemouth, and other Stations in the South of England.

Penzance, Plymouth, Torquay, Exeter, Weston-super-Mare, Ilfracombe, and other Stations in the West of England.

Monmouth, Swansea, Tenby, and other Stations in South Wales.

Aberystwith, Llandudno, Rhyl, Bangor, and other Stations in North Wales.

Lytham, Southport, Blackpool, and other Stations on the Lancashire Coast; and to Bath, Malvern, Leamington, Brecon, etc., as well as to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Dundee, Dumfries, Aberdeen, Inverness, and other Principal Stations in Scotland.

For further particulars, see Tourist Programmes and Hand-bills.

PLEASURE PARTIES.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1880,

CHEAP RETURN TICKETS

Will be issued to parties of not less than SIX First Class, or TEN Third Class Passengers, desirous of taking Pleasure Excursions to places on or adjacent to this Railway.

For particulars, apply to the Stationmasters on the Line, or to the Superintendent of the Line at Derby.

DERBY, 1880.

JOHN NOBLE, General Manager.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY.



TOURS IN SCOTLAND.

THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY have arranged a system of TOURS—about 70 in number—by Rail, Steamer, and Coach, comprehending almost every place of interest either for scenery or historical associations throughout Scotland, including—

**EDINBURGH, GLASGOW, ABERDEEN, DUNDEE, INVERNESS,
GREENOCK, PAISLEY, DUMFRIES, PEEBLES, STIRLING,
PERTH, CRIEFF, DUNKELD, OBAN, INVERARAY,**

*The Trosachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond, Loch Earn, Loch Tay,
Loch Awe, Caledonian Canal, Glencoe, Iona, Staffa, Skye, Balmoral, Braemar,
Arran, Bute, The Firth of Clyde, The Falls of Clyde, &c. &c.*

TOURISTS are recommended to procure a copy of the Caledonian Railway Company's "Tourist Guide," which can be had at any of the Company's Stations, and also at the chief Stations on the London and North-Western Railway, and which contains descriptive notices of the Districts embraced in the Tours, Maps, Plans, Bird's-Eye View, &c.

Tickets for these Tours are issued at the Company's Booking Offices at all the large Stations.

The Tourist Season generally extends from JUNE to SEPTEMBER, inclusive.

*The Caledonian Co. also issue Tourist Tickets to the Lake District of England,
The Isle of Man, Connemara, The Lakes of Killarney, &c.*

The Caledonian Railway, in conjunction with the London and North-Western Railway, forms what is known as the

WEST COAST ROUTE

BETWEEN

SCOTLAND AND ENGLAND.

DIRECT TRAINS RUN FROM AND TO

GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, STIRLING, OBAN, PERTH,
DUNDEE, ABERDEEN, INVERNESS, and other Places in Scotland,

TO AND FROM

LONDON (Euston), BIRMINGHAM, LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, LEEDS,
BRADFORD, and other Places in England.

Sleeping and Day Saloon Carriages. Through Guards and Conductors.

The Caledonian Company's Trains from and to Edinburgh, Glasgow, Carlisle, &c., connect at Greenock and Wemyss Bay with the "Columba," "Iona," "Lord of the Isles," "Gael," and other steamers to and from Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Largs, Millport, the Kyles of Bute, Arran, Campbeltown, Ardrossan, Inveraray, Loch Goil, Loch Long, &c. &c.

A full service of Trains is also run from and to Glasgow, to and from Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, Oban, Dundee, Aberdeen, and the North; and from and to Edinburgh, to and from these places.

For particulars of Trains, Fares, &c., see the Caledonian Railway Co.'s Time Tables.

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE,

GLASGOW, 1880.

JAMES SMITHELL,
General Manager.

GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY, IRELAND.

LAKES OF KILLARNEY.

RAILWAY HOTEL

ADJOINS LORD KENMARE's Demesne, and is situated within easy distance of Ross Castle, Muckross Abbey and Grounds, the Gap of Dunloe, and the principal points of interest.

This Hotel, the largest in the Lake District, possesses unusually good accommodation for Tourists and Families, including spacious and well-furnished Ladies' Drawing Room, Writing, Reception, Billiard, Smoking, Dining, and Private Sitting Rooms. All the Public and Private Sitting Rooms are provided with Pianofortes.

Visitors can arrange to board at the Hotel at charge of £3 : 3s. per week.

The Porters of the Hotel await the arrival of each Train for the removal of Luggage, &c.

The Manager personally undertakes the formation of Excursion Parties with a view to their comfort and economy.

The Lakes afford excellent Salmon and Trout Fishing.

BOATS, CARRIAGES, PONIES, &c., WITH STEADY ATTENDANTS, ALWAYS READY FOR ENGAGEMENT.

Boatmen, Guides, Drivers, and other Servants of the Hotel, are paid ample wages and are not permitted to solicit Visitors for Gratuities.

A pair-horse Wagonette will run, from 1st June to 30th September, between the Hotel and Ross Castle; on Week-days from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., and on Sundays from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Fare, 3d. each way.

From 1st MAY to 31st OCTOBER 1880,

TOURISTS' TICKETS from DUBLIN TO KILLARNEY AND BACK

Will be issued by the Trains which run direct to Killarney, at the following Fares, viz.—

		FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
Single Ticket for One Passenger .		£2 10 0	£2 0 0
Do. Two Passengers		4 10 0	3 12 0
Do. Three „		6 7 6	5 2 0
Do. Four „		8 0 0	6 8 0
Do. Five „		9 7 6	7 10 0
Do. Six „		10 10 0	8 8 0
Do. Seven „		11 7 6	9 2 0
Do. Eight „		12 0 0	9 12 0

**AVAILABLE FOR RETURN ON ANY DAY
WITHIN ONE CALENDAR MONTH.**

The time of these Tickets can be extended upon the terms stated in the Company's Tourist Programme.

N.B.—Tickets to KILLARNEY can be obtained at the principal Stations on the London and North Western, Midland Great Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, North Staffordshire, Caledonian, and North British Railways, and Railways in Ireland.

KINGSBRIDGE, DUBLIN, 1880.

GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN
SCOTLAND & ENGLAND.**

THROUGH TRAINS ARE RUN BETWEEN

GLASGOW (St. Enoch) and LONDON (St. Pancras).*Via the GLASGOW & SOUTH-WESTERN and MIDLAND RAILWAYS,*

Giving a Direct and Expeditious Service between

GLASGOW, GREENOCK, PAISLEY, AYR, ARDROSSAN, KILMARNOCK, DUMFRIES, &c., AND LIVERPOOL, MANCHESTER, BRADFORD, LEEDS, SHEFFIELD, BRISTOL, BATH, BIRMINGHAM, LONDON, &c.**PULLMAN DRAWING-ROOM AND SLEEPING CARS**Are run by the Morning and Evening Trains between **GLASGOW and LONDON****FIRTH OF CLYDE AND WEST HIGHLANDS, VIA GREENOCK.**

EXPRESS and FAST TRAINS are run at convenient hours between

GLASGOW AND GREENOCK

(St. Enoch Station)

(Lynedoch St. and Princes Pier Stations)

IN DIRECT CONNECTION WITH THE

"COLUMBA," "IONA," "LORD OF THE ISLES,"

And other Steamers sailing to and from

Kirn, Dunoon, Innellan, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Ardrishaig, Oban, Inveraray, Largs, Millport, Kilcreggan, Kilmun, Lochgoilhead, Garelochhead, &c.Through Carriages are run by certain Trains between **GREENOCK (Princes Pier) and EDINBURGH (Waverley)**, and by the Morning and Evening Express Trains between **GREENOCK (Princes Pier) and LONDON (St. Pancras)**.**RETURN TICKETS** issued to **COAST TOWNS** are available for **RETURN AT ANY TIME.**Passengers are landed at **Princes Pier Station**, from whence there is a Covered Way to the Pier, where the Steamers call; and Passengers' Luggage is conveyed **FREE OF CHARGE** between the Station and the Steamers.**ARRAN AND AYRSHIRE COAST.**An Express and Fast Train Service is given between **GLASGOW (St. Enoch), PAISLEY, and TROON, PRESTWICK, AYR, ARDROSSAN, &c.**From **ARDROSSAN** the Splendid Saloon Steamer, "**BRODICK CASTLE**," sails daily to and from the **ISLAND OF ARRAN**, in connection with the Express Train Service.Fast Trains provided with Through Carriages are run between **STRANRAER, GIRVAN, AYR, &c., and GLASGOW (St. Enoch), and EDINBURGH (Waverley).****IRELAND.**A **DAYLIGHT SERVICE** is given by the Short Sea Route *via* **STRANRAER and LARNE**, and a **NIGHTLY SERVICE** is given by the Royal Mail Steamers *via* **GREENOCK**, and also by the **ARDROSSAN SHIPPING COMPANY'S** Full-Powered Steamers *via* **ARDROSSAN.***For particulars as to Trains and Steamers see the Company's Time Tables.*

APRIL 1880.

W. J. WAINWRIGHT, General Manager.

FLEETWOOD TO BELFAST

AND THE

NORTH OF



IRELAND.

EVERY EVENING

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

In connection with the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and
London and North-Western Railways.

THE NORTH LANCASHIRE STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S
Royal Mail Steam Ships,

EARL OF ULSTER (New Steamer),

THOMAS DUGDALE,

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,

PRINCESS OF WALES,

LEAVE FLEETWOOD FOR BELFAST

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at or after 7.40 p.m., after arrival of trains from London, Birmingham, Hull, Newcastle, Bradford, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and all parts of the Kingdom; returning

FROM BELFAST TO FLEETWOOD

Every Evening (Sundays excepted), at 7.45 p.m., arriving in Fleetwood in time for early morning trains to the above places.

FARES.—SALOON, 12s. 6d.; STEERAGE, 5s.; RETURN TICKETS (available for one month), SALOON, 21s.; STEERAGE, 8s. 6d. Through Tickets (single and return) are also issued from all the principal Stations of the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, North-Eastern, Great Western, Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies, to Belfast, and *vice versa*. Return Tickets are available for one month.

SPECIAL TOURISTS' TICKETS AVAILABLE FOR TWO MONTHS

are issued during the Summer Season, *via* the Fleetwood Route, whereby Tourists may visit all places of interest in the North of Ireland and Dublin. For particulars, see the Lancashire and Yorkshire and London and North-Western Companies' Books of Tourists' Arrangements.

At Fleetwood the railway trains run alongside the steamers, and passengers' luggage is carried from the train at the quay on board **FREE OF CHARGE**.

Fleetwood is unrivalled as a steam packet station for the North of Ireland, and the unexampled regularity with which the Belfast Line of Steamers have made the passage between the two ports for more than thirty years, is probably without a parallel in steamboat service, and has made this Route the most popular, as it is certainly the most Expeditious and Desirable, for Passengers, Goods, and Merchandise, between the great centres of commerce in England, and the North and North-West of Ireland.

For further information, see Bradshaw's Guide, page 337, or apply at any of the stations of the Railway Companies before named; T. C. HAINES, 20 Donegall Quay, Belfast; or to THOS. H. CARR, FLEETWOOD.

'ANCHOR LINE,'

**TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN,
and ORIENTAL Steamers.**

ACADIA	BRITANNIA	ELYSIA	ROUMANIA
ALEXANDRIA	CALEDONIA	ETHIOPIA	SCANDINAVIA
ALSATIA	CALIFORNIA	FURNESSIA	SCOTIA
ANCHORIA	CASTALLA	HISPANIA	SIDONIAN
ANGLIA	CIRCASSIA	INDIA	TRINACRIA
ASSYRIA	COLUMBIA	ITALIA	TYRIAN
AUSTRALIA	DEVONIA	MACEDONIA	UTOPIA
BOLIVIA	DORIAN	OLYMPIA	VICTORIA

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK,

Via LONDONDERRY (MOVILLE, LOCH FOYLE).

Carrying U.S. Mails, every Thursday ; and from NEW YORK, Pier 20,
N. River, every Saturday.

SALOON PASSAGE, £12:12s., £14:14s., and £16:16s. SECOND CABIN,
£8:8s. STEERAGE, £6:6s.

TO AND FROM LONDON AND NEW YORK,

Direct, every Saturday.

SALOON PASSAGE, £10:10s. to £15:15s. STEERAGE, £6:6s.

GLASGOW TO BOMBAY,

Via LIVERPOOL AND SUEZ CANAL, every Fortnight.

SALOON PASSAGE, Fifty Guineas from Liverpool.

GLASGOW AND MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

Lisbon, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Messina, Palermo, and
other Ports as required. And from thence to New York,

Every Fortnight.

Glasgow to Lisbon, £6:6s. ; Gibraltar, £8:8s. ; Genoa, £12:12s. ;
Leghorn, £13:13s. ; Naples, £14:14s. ; Messina or Palermo, £16:16s.
Round Voyage and back to Glasgow, 35 Guineas.

**Passengers Booked to all parts of the
United States and Canada.**

Apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 19 Leadenhall Street, London ; 17
Water Street, Liverpool ; 1 Panmure Street, Dundee ; Foyle Street,
Londonderry ; 2 Rue Noallis, Marseilles ; 3 Rue Scribe, Paris ; 7 Bowling
Green, New York ; or to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
47 Union Street, Glasgow.

"ALLAN" LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS

Running in Connection with the

Grand Trunk, Baltimore and Ohio, and other Railways,

and forwarding Passengers on easy terms to all Stations in Canada and the Western and Southern States,

Sail from LIVERPOOL to QUEBEC every Thursday, calling at Londonderry to embark Mails and Passengers.

From LIVERPOOL to BALTIMORE *via* Halifax every alternate Tuesday. Cabin Fares to Quebec, Halifax, or Baltimore, £12, £15, or £18, according to position of State Room.

From GLASGOW to QUEBEC every Wednesday. Cabin Fare, £12:12s.

From GLASGOW to BOSTON every Fortnight. Cabin Fare, £12:12s.

OCEAN RETURN TICKETS issued at £22, £25, or £30, available for Twelve Months, from any of the American or Canadian Ports from which the Company's Steamers sail.

Passengers taking "RETURN TICKETS" by this line of Steamers can go out by way of Quebec, and return by way of Baltimore, or *vice versa*.

For further particulars apply in Montreal to Hugh and Andrew Allan; in Quebec to Allans, Rae, and Company; in Baltimore to A. Schumaecher and Company; in Halifax to S. Cunard and Company; in London to Montgomerie and Workman, 17 Gracechurch Street; in Glasgow to James and Alexander Allan, 70 Great Clyde Street; or to

ALLAN BROTHERS AND COMPANY,

Alexandra Buildings, James Street, Liverpool.



GLASGOW, BELFAST, BRISTOL, CARDIFF, AND SWANSEA.

Carrying Goods for Newport, Exeter, Gloucester, Cheltenham, etc.

The Screw Steamships

AVON, AILSA, SEVERN, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA,

or other Vessels,

Are intended to Sail as under:—

GLASGOW to BRISTOL and CARDIFF—Every Monday, at 2 P.M.

GLASGOW to BRISTOL and SWANSEA—Every Thursday, at 2 P.M.

BELFAST to BRISTOL and CARDIFF—Every Tuesday.

BELFAST to BRISTOL and SWANSEA—Every Friday.

BRISTOL to BELFAST and GLASGOW—Every Tuesday and Friday.

SWANSEA to BELFAST and GLASGOW—Every Wednesday.

CARDIFF to BELFAST and GLASGOW—Every Saturday.

FARES from GLASGOW—Cabin, 20s.; Steerage 12s. 6d.; Soldiers and Sailors, 10s.

„ from BELFAST—Cabin, 17s. 6d.; Steerage, 10s.

RETURNS for Cabin and Steerage at Fare and a half, available for Two MONTHS.

These Steamers have splendid Cabin accommodation for passengers.

For Rates of Freight and further particulars, apply to

WILLIAM SLOAN & CO., 36 Renfield Street, Glasgow.



TO TOURISTS. STEAM TO CAITHNESS

AND THE

ISLANDS OF ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.

THE swift and elegant Steamships "St. Magnus," "St. Nicholas," "St. Clair," and "Queen" (carrying *H.M. Zetland Mails*) sail from Albert Dock, Leith, and Aberdeen during summer, to Thurso once a week, and to Wick, Kirkwall, and Lerwick twice a week. Fares very low, and Passenger accommodation first-class.

* * *The new Steamship "Earl of Zetland," built and specially adapted for the trade, sails twice a week between Lerwick and the North Isles of Shetland; and the S.S. "Orcadia," sails between Kirkwall and the Islands of Orkney, giving Tourists unequalled facilities for visiting the Islands with every comfort.*

Apply to CHARLES MERRYLEES, Manager, Aberdeen; or to GEORGE HOURSTON, Agent, 64 Constitution Street, Leith, and 18 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

NEW ROUTE. GLASGOW AND THE HIGHLANDS.

THE Steamers "Dunara Castle" and "Aros Castle" sail from Glasgow for Oban, Colonsay, and Iona, Salen, Tobermory, Croag, and Bunessan (Mull), Tyree, and Coll, Struan, Carlost, Dunvegan, Stein, and Uig (Skye), Tarbert and Rodel (Harris), Lochmaddy, Kallin, Carnan and Lochboisdale (Uist), and Barra.

* * *The Tourist who desires (within the limits of a week, and at a reasonable expense) a panoramic view of the general scenery of the Hebrides, with all its varied beauty, sublimity, and grandeur, has no better opportunity afforded him than by taking the round in one of these Steamers.*

Further information and Time-bills may be had by applying to
MARTIN ORME, 20 Robertson Street, Glasgow.



LEITH AND LONDON

THE LONDON & EDINBURGH SHIPPING COMPANY'S

SPLENDID FAST-SAILING SCREW-STEAMSHIPS

MALVINA (New Steamer),

MARMION, IONA, MORNA, OR OTHER OF THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS,

Sail from VICTORIA DOCK, LEITH, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* afternoon; and from HERMITAGE STEAM WHARF, LONDON, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* morning.

For Rates of Freight and Fares, apply to THOMAS AITKEN,
8 Commercial Street, Leith.



ABERDEEN

AND

LONDON

Average Passage

36 Hours.

THE ABERDEEN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

BAN-RIGH, CITY OF LONDON, or CITY OF ABERDEEN,

will be despatched (weather, etc., permitting) from ABERDEEN, and from The Aberdeen Steam Navigation Co.'s Wharf, Limehouse, LONDON, every *Wednesday* and *Saturday*.

FARES—including Stewards' Fees—*Private Cabins* accommodating four passengers, £6. *Private Cabins*, if occupied by fewer than four passengers, £5.

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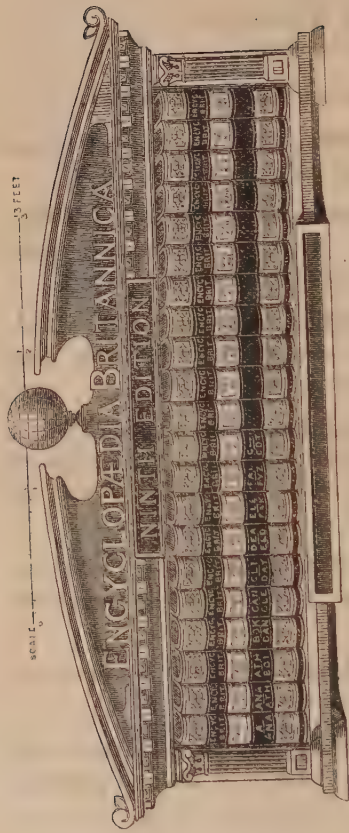
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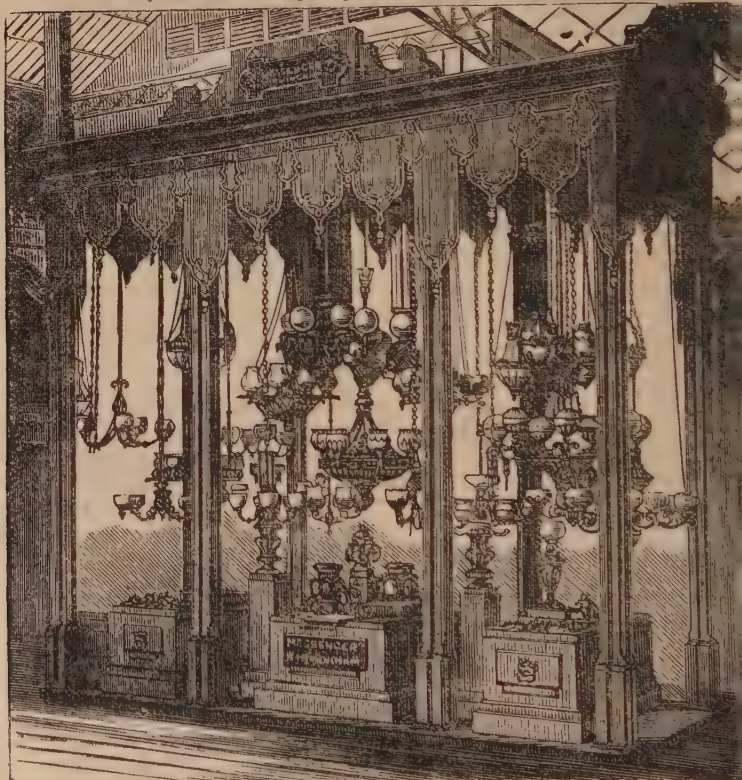
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